TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

AMERICA'S HOME AND FARM NEWSPAPER

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OHIO VETERANS CAMPAIGN FOR COMPENSATION

American Legion Outlines Points in Favor of State Remuneration for Ex-Service Men.

If the voters of Ohio turn down the proposed constitutional amendment bonding the state for $25,000,000 to pay World war veterans a bonus at the polls November 8, it will be the first time a state has turned down the soldiers when the question was up on popular vote.

Fifteen other states have provided for a bonus. The amounts paid by all of the states are: Maine, $100; Massachusetts, $100; Michigan, $15 per service month; New Jersey, $10 per service month; New York, $10 per service month; North Dakota, $25 per service month; Rhode Island, $100; South Dakota, $15 per service month; Vermont, $10 per service month; Washington, $15 per service month; Wisconsin, $15 per service month.

The bonus has the backing of the American legion in Ohio, and Governor Davis has made several speeches in its behalf. There is no organized opposition, although returns of the members of the Ohio board of commerce to a questionnaire sent out by Secretary O. K. Shumaker indicate that manufacturers think the time is not ripe for a bonus.

"Adjusted compensation" is the term former soldiers call the proposal to give them $10 a month for each month they were in the service with a maximum of $250. It is estimated this will cost the state close to $25,000,000. This is 28 cents on $1,000 of property on the tax duplicate for 10 years, assuming that all the 243,000 soldiers, sailors, marines and army nurses entitled to the bonus apply for it.

Legion Arguments.

Some of the arguments in behalf of the bonus set forth by the American legion are:

That the money will be distributed to all classes, as the service came from all classes.

That the man who was trusted at the front with a gun can now be trusted not to squander money given him, with the three years of adversity having impressed upon him the value of a dollar.

That the man who stayed at home and worked as a carpenter, even though he could not saw a board straight or drive a nail, and clerks at Washington who kept records of soldiers in the field were paid $5 per day; that common labor drew from $5 to $7 per day, while soldiers in the field drew $33 per month.

That the soldier was out of his line of civilian occupation for so long that when he returned to private life and his old job and the industrial depression hit, he was often the first to be fired or laid off.

That $10 a month, although it would not equalize this inequality, will show the ex-service men that the state realizes that wage inequality existed during the war.

That the per capita subscription of Ohio men in the service to Liberty bonds was $70, while the per capita subscription of those in Ohio not in the service was $180, and since the fighting man, in addition to fighting for $1 per day at the front, put almost half as much into financing the war as did the man who stayed at home.

Will Revive Business.

That the use of this money by the ex-service man in every communnity will help revive business and bring the state out of the present business depression.

That it will cost the same as two weeks more in the war would have cost the state of Ohio.

That the man who does not need or want his bonus may, under the amendment, assign his share to be used for the construction of a hospital for disabled former service men.

France has paid to her ex-private soldier up to $233.58; Great Britain up to $140.94; Canada up to $600. The ex-service man from Ohio has received only $60 from Uncle Sam and nothing from the state of Ohio. In the civil war, the bounties paid by the state of Ohio to Ohio soldiers amounted to $54,000,000, more than twice the total amount covered by this state adjusted compensation for Ohio soldiers of the World war.

All persons of the rank of captain or below in the army or marines, or corresponding rank in the navy, who enlisted from Ohio are eligible.

HARDING APPROVES COLLEGE DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

President Harding expressed his gratification that American colleges are taking up the problem of disarmament in a telegram to John Grier Hibben, president of Princeton, which the latter read at a session of the inter-collegiate conference of disarmament. About 50 delegates, representing 40 universities and colleges in 12 states, attended the sessions, which were devoted to expressions of approval of the forthcoming Washington conference.

GENERAL DIAZ IS GUEST AT U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY

General Amando Diaz, commander of the Italian army, visited the naval academy and was received in a manner befitting his high rank. Following a review of the regiment of midshipmen on Worden field, and an inspection of the academic departments, the Italian generalissimo and his retinue were entertained at luncheon by Rear Admiral Henry B. Wilson, superintendent of the academy.

News, Views and Reviews in This Paper

UNION chiefs called off the railroad strike, scheduled to begin Oct. 30, which would have resulted in a disastrous transportation tieup. A conference between the U. S. railway labor board, the rail executives and union leaders resulted in the cancellation of the strike order.

Marshal Foch, supreme commander of the allied armies who crushed the great German war machine, was given a wonderful reception in the nation's capital when he arrived there to pay his respects to President Harding before going to Kansas City to attend the national convention of the American Legion of which he is the guest of honor.

Nobody outside of Thibet can nowadays contend for the policy of national isolation. For weal or for woe, all peoples are today bound up in the one bundle of life.—Ellis.

Ohio war veterans are determined to go over the top with the state adjusted compensation amendment to the constitution at the coming election. Everywhere the ex-soldiers are mobilizing, this time to engage in verbal battle to be partly compensated for the difference between $30 a month earned by them and $10 a day received by those who stayed at home.

The farm will keep you if you will keep the farm. The shop folks may have their joyride while you sweat in the field, but they will see ghosts when you are seated around a comfortable fireside on the farm.—Sandles.

For having obscene language printed in the Congressional Record, Rep. Thomas L. Blanton of Texas barely escaped expulsion from congress and was severely censured by the house.

You write an article and think people understand it. You are wrong. Only two per cent can understand because only two per cent have sufficient imagination. —Edison.

The black man should seek to be, and should be encouraged to be, the best possible black man and not the best possible imitation of a white man.—President Warren G. Harding.

Too much high life has filled the jails with delegates bereft of hope, with foolish dames and jingled males who face the hangman and the rope.—Walt Mason.

ARMS ENVOYS ARE ELEVATED

President Harding Ranks America's Four Delegates as Ambassadors.

The rank of ambassador has been to the American delegates appointed by President Harding to represent the United States at the forthcoming conference on limitation of armament and discussion of Pacific and Far Eastern questions.

The announcement was made by Under Secretary of State Fletcher who explained that the four representatives of the United States were given ambassadorial rank so that they might sit in the conference on an equality with the delegates of the other invited powers.

The delegates, it also was said, would by virtue of their special designation outrank ambassadors credited to foreign capitals, thereby permitting them to call on ambassadors abroad for special information or to carry out such instructions as agreed upon.

The rank will apply not only to Elihu Root and Senators Lodge and Underwood, but also to Mr. Hughes, who will sit in the conference not as secretary of state but as a delegate of the United States and head of the American delegation.

Secretary Denby, Admiral Coontz, chief of naval operations and the group of naval experts working out the American proposals as to limitation of naval armament again met with the American delegates.

It was assumed that the general theory of limitation of naval armament which this government believed might be applied successfully had been completed and approved at the previous meetings of the naval experts with the delegates and subsequent discussion of this matter between President Harding and the delegates at a White House dinner.

The naval problem, however, it is generally understood, is the most difficult one to come before the approaching conference and there is much detail to be gone over with the experts before the American delegates can feel that they are fully equipped for the deliberation ahead of them.

Included in the consideration of naval establishments of the various powers necessarily is the question of bases, particularly in Pacific waters, and to some extent the fortifications that defend various ports.

Also included is the question of the status of the merchant marine as a potential naval force and all of these aspects must be considered in formulating an American program for limitation of naval armament to be proposed when the conference assembles.

EXPORTS TO EUROPE FALL; IMPORTS SHOW INCREASE

Exports to Europe during September fell off by about $31,000,000 as compared with August, while imports increased by approximately $4,000,000, according to foreign trade figures issued by the commerce department. Imports from South America during the month increased by about $6,000,000, while exports remained practically unchanged.

HUGE THRONGS WELCOME FOCH AT WASHINGTON

Crowds Cheer Leader of Allied Armies When He Calls Upon Harding at White House.

France and the United States of America are the two oldest republics in the world. From the very beginning their relations have been extremely cordial. Our ideals are common to the two nations; the war has cemented with new bonds the old established friendship. I am afraid one does not have any chance to better international relations which are already as good as they possibly can be."—Marshal Foch to the American people.

With a flourish of trumpets and the cheers of a huge crowd ringing in his ears, Marshal Foch, leader of the allied armies in the World war, called at the White House Oct. 29 and was received by President Harding.

Accompanied by Ambassador Jusserand and General Pershing, and under the escort of a troop of cavalry, the marshal was greeted by throngs along Pennsylvania avenue. The White House grounds were jammed with people who cheered wildly as the marshal entered.

At the White House entrance the marshal was received with much pomp and ceremony and he bowed in response to the cheers as he crossed the broad veranda, entering the executive mansion.

The dignified national capital, long used to distinguished guests, set aside its blase airs and paid enthusiastic tribute to Marshal Foch. Not since General Lafayette visited Washington in 1824 has there been so great a demonstration for a foreign visitor as that paid to Marshal Foch.

When Marshal Foch entered the office of Vice President Coolidge, he espied a painting of George Washington hanging on the wall, and came immediately to a salute.

The vice president greeted the French general as "the man who saved both France and America." Ambassador Jusserand acted as interpreter during the exchange of greetings.

One of the first acts by the marshal upon his arrival in Washington was the acceptance of membership in the George Washington post of the American Legion.

WATCHA LIKE?

Come on and let's hear what you like best in The Blade. The editor and the other readers would like to know. Here's what a few have to say:

H. S. Wright, Sandy Lake, Pa.—"I always turn first to the editorials and varieties. These columns alone are well worth the price of the paper."

Philip Sperry, Bernie, W. Va.—"I like The Blade from cover to cover. Every column is interesting, but I would like to see some space devoted to the weather each week."

Frank M. Day, Glen Easton, W. Va.—"In selecting my choice for reading I deem the Questions and Answers, News From Capital, Rural Welfare and general news as the best."

S. A. Spencer, Osborn, N. Y.—"We like the Household page the best. It is the first thing I turn to."

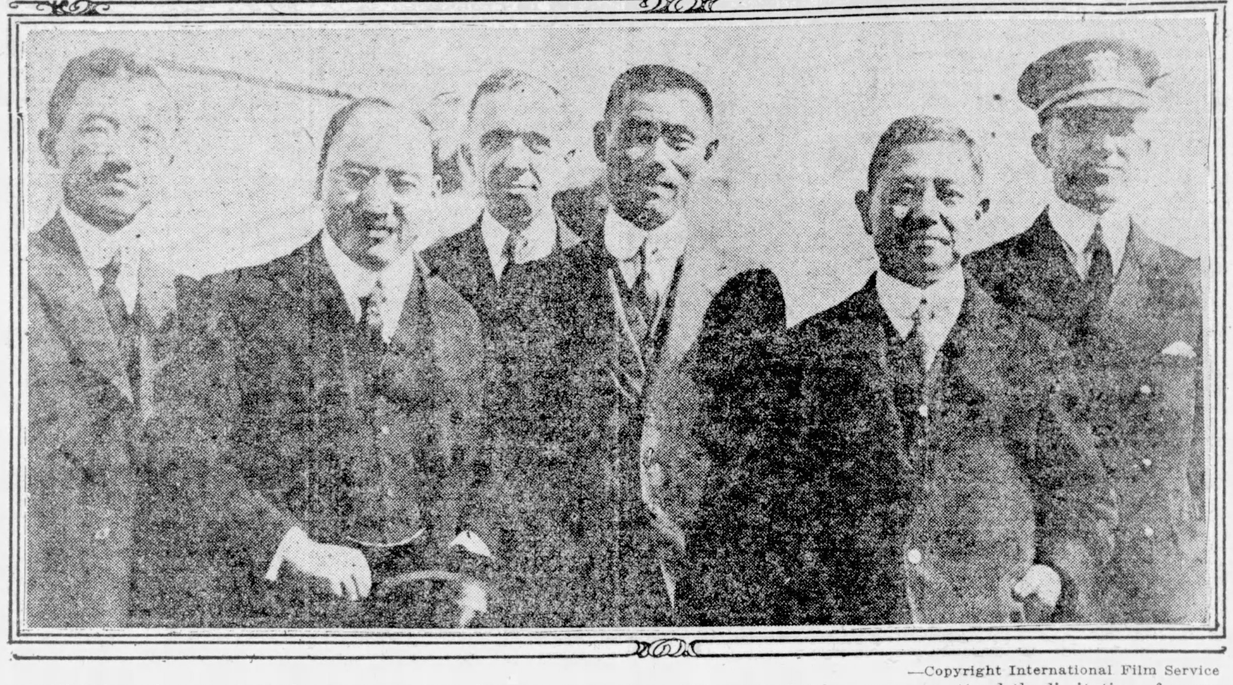
Claud Willard, Sharon Center, Pa.—"Rural Welfare and the story, A Man For the Ages, is what I like best in The Blade."

A Boyd, Dennison, Ohio.—"As for me The Blade is my best authority in general. The paper stands for a square deal for all. I am much pleased with Mr. Ellis and his Sunday school lessons."

Gold Ship Hunt

Salvaging operations have been started to recover the gold and jewels carried by the East Indiaman Grosvenor, wrecked on the east coast of Cape Colony in 1782.

Japanese Delegates Arrive for Arms Parley



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HERE is a photograph of the members of the Japanese delegation which reached this country to attend the limitation of armament conference. Left to right: I. Goniyo, Japanese secretary of foreign affairs; S. Yad, Japanese consul at San Francisco; C. R. Bannerman, representing Secretary Hughes; General K. Tanaka of the Japanese army; Vice Admiral Hirohara Kato and Commander E. R. Shipp, U. S. N., detailed as aide to Admiral Kato.

PRESIDENT CHAMPIONS RIGHT OF NEGRO CITIZEN TO ADVANCEMENT

The right of the American negro to broader political, economic and educational advantages, based on a pride of race but never on an aspiration for social equality, was championed by President Harding at Birmingham in a plainly-worded enunciation of his views on the whole American race problem.

These are some of the principles on which the President appealed to the nation to "lay aside old prejudices and old antagonisms" and give support to a constructive policy of racial relationship:

Politically and economically there need be no occasion for great and permanent differentiation, provided on both sides there shall be recognition of the absolute divergence in things social and racial."

"I would say let the black man vote when he is fit to vote; prohibit the white man voting when he is unfit to vote."

"I wish that both the tradition of a solidly Democratic south and the tradition of a solidly Republican black race might be broken up."

Equal School Chances.

"I would insist upon equal educational opportunities for both."

"Men of both races may well stand uncompromisingly against every suggestion of social equality. This is not a question of social equality but a question of recognizing a fundamental eternal, inescapable difference."

'Racial amalgamation there cannot be. Partnership of the races in developing the highest aims of all humanity there must be if humanity is to achieve the ends which we have set for it."

"The black man should seek to be, and he should be encouraged to be, the best possible black man and not the best possible imitation of a white man."

The President's address, which brought him from Washington on his first extended trip into the South since inauguration, was delivered at a semi-centennial celebration of the founding of the city of Birmingham. It was devoted almost exclusively to the race question, although Mr. Harding also took occasion to praise the South for its industrial recovery and to renew his faith in the world leadership of a reunited nation.

Text of Address.

He said in part:

"The World War brought us to full realization that the race problem is national rather than merely sectional. There are no authentic statistics, but it is common knowledge that the World War was marked by a great migration of colored people to the North and West. They were attracted by the demand for labor and the higher wages offered. It has brought the question of race closer to North and West, and, I believe it has served to modify somewhat the views of those sections on this question. It has made the South realize its industrial dependence on the labor of the black man, and made the North realize the difficulties of the community in which two greatly differing races are brought to live side by side. I should say that it has been responsible for a larger charity on both sides, a beginning of better understanding and in the light of that better understanding perhaps we shall be able to consider this problem together as a problem of all sections and of both races in whose solution the best intelligence of both must be enlisted.

Indeed we will be wise to recognize it as wider yet. Whoever will take the time to read and ponder Mr. Lathrop Stoodard's book on The Rising Tide of Color, or, say, the thoughtful review of some recent literature of this question which Mr. F. D. Lugard presented in a recent Edinburg review, must realize that our race problem here in the United States is only a phase of a race issue that the whole world confronts. Surely we shall gain nothing by blinking at the facts by refusing to give thought to them. That is not the American way of approaching such issues.

Separate Social Paths.

"Mr. Lugard, in his recent essay, after surveying the world problem of races, concludes thus:

"Here then is the true conception of the inter-relation of color, complete uniformity in ideals, absolute equality in the paths of knowledge and culture, equal opportunity for those who strive, equal admiration for those who achieve; in matters social and racial a separate path, each pursuing his own inherited traditions, preserving his own race purity, and race pride; equality in things spiritual, agreed divergence in the physical and material.

"Here it has seemed to me, is suggestion of the true way out. Politically and economically, there need be no occasion for great and permanent differentiation, for limitations of the individual's opportunity, provided that on both sides there shall be recognition of the absolute divergence in things social and racial. When I suggest the possibility of economic equality between the races, I mean it in precisely the same way and to the same extent that I would mean it if I spoke of equality of economic opportunity as between members of the same race. In each case I would mean equality proportioned to the honest capacities and deserts of the individuals.

"Men of both races may stand uncompromisingly against every suggestion of social equality. Indeed, it would be helpful to have that word 'equality' eliminated from this consideration; to have it accepted on both sides that this is not a question of social equality, but a question of recognizing a fundamental, eternal, and inescapable difference. We shall have made real progress when we develop an attitude in the public and community thought of both races which recognizes this difference.

Political Aspect of Question.

"Take the political aspect. I would say let the black man vote when he is fit to vote; prohibit the white man voting when he is unfit to vote. Especially would I appeal to the self-respect of the colored race. I would inculcate the wish to improve itself as a distinct race, with a heredity, a set of traditions, an array of aspiration all its own. Out of such racial ambitions and pride will come natural segregations, without narrowing any rights, such as are proceeding in both rural and

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Pretty Good Car at That, for the Shape She Is In

Justice of the Peace R. G. Herman of Wapakoneta, Ohio, owns a flivver, and under a new law he is required to register it. He thus describes his bus in rhyme:

"The radiator leaks, the body squeaks; there's a hole in the top where the rain comes through;

"The windshield is broke, one wheel lost a spoke, but it hangs together, so 'twill have to do.

"The tail-light is busted, the footboards are rusted; the fenders are loose and rattle like sin;

"The back has been smashed, the tires are gashed; but it's a darn good car for the shape it's in."

JAP DELEGATES TO COMPROMISE

"Spirit of Accommodation" at Parley Promised by Vice Admiral Kato.

The Japanese delegation to the Washington conference on limitation of armaments and Far Eastern questions is coming in a 'spirit of accommodation and compromise," is the statement of Vice Admiral Tomosaburo Kato, his first public utterance since he was appointed a member of the delegation.

Vice Admiral Kato predicted that many difficulties would arise in the course of the negotiations at Washington, but he asserted that the Japanese delegates were determined to do their utmost to help realize the ideals championed by President Harding.

The counsellors, advisors and secretaries to the Chinese delegation at the Washington conference, a party of nearly 100, arrived in San Francisco last week on the steamer Hawkeye State.

Dr. M. T. Lang, former Chinese minister of foreign affairs, headed the party.

Names of the Italian delegates to the conference on limitation of armaments have been transmitted to the state department by the Italian embassy. They are: Carlo Schanzer, former minister of the treasury, who is president of the delegation; Vitorio Rolandi Ricci, ambassador to the United States; Filippo Meda, also former minister of the treasury; Senator Luigi Albertini, General Vaccari, chief of staff of the Italian army; Admiral Acton, chief of staff of the navy, and other advisors and secretaries, including technical members, totalling about 30 persons.

"It's a Good Name," Warren G. Writes to Infant W. G.

Warren G. Harding is a good name, wrote the President of the United States to a baby named for him. The letter, made public by the child's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harry J. Hannaway, Norristown, Pa., follows:

"My dear Warren Harding:

"A friend of yours has just written to let me know that you have arrived in this world within a few days past and have demonstrated an early and appealing discretion by inducing your parents to give you a good name. I know it is a good name because my father and mother gave it to me, and they were the best people I have known. I hope you will try as hard as I have to do nothing to discredit the name, for I know your father and mother, like my own, would grieve if that should happen. You have arrived here in a mighty interesting time for the world and will have a chance to be a useful citizen.

"Please do your best to live up to all your possibilities in that direction.

"I wish I could hope to remain as long as you may for this world is going to be an extremely interesting place during the [illegible] are entitled to stay in [illegible]. —Give my kindest regards to your [illegible] woman rela[illegible] and father and thank [illegible] Ill.—"I was ne[illegible] for the compliment [illegible] o interest in my [illegible] me in selecting the [illegible] sweep a roo[illegible]

"From your friend,

"Warren G. Harding."

NEW TREASURY SECURITIES TO BEAR T. R.'S PORTRAIT

The portrait of Theodore Roosevelt will appear for the first time on a government security when a new issue of treasury certificates will be placed on sale toward the end of the year, Secretary Mellon announced.

The portrait, Mr. Mellon said, will be on the $25 denomination of the new issue, which is to a part of a unified government savings plan being worked out by the treasury and the postal savings system. It was regarded as particularly appropriate, he added, that the Roosevelt portrait should appear on the denomination which will be the most available to the general public.

UNION LEADERS RECALL ORDER FOR R. R. TIEUP

U. S. Labor Board Then Issues Decree Forbidding Workers to Strike Without Board's Permission.

Peace prevails in the railroad circles of the country. The threatened strike was called off by the union leaders after the conference with the labor board and rail executives, called to avert the walkout.

Shortly after the cancellation of the strike order the U. S. railroad labor board issued an announcement which, in effect, forbids railroad union labor from striking without the board's permission and declares that all strikers who violate the order will be classed as "outlaws who had voluntarily removed themselves from the protection of the transportation act."

The board also issued its decision on the hearing to determine responsibility for the general strike threatened by the Big Five railroad unions, making three findings, the third of which held "that any union going out on strike will forfeit its right and the rights of its members in all existing contracts and lose all benefits accorded by the transportation act."

The other findings were:

"That all such disputes must be referred to the board before any action is taken.

"That any interruption of traffic would be a blow aimed at the peace, prosperity and safety of the entire nation."

Although the transportation was prevented, the railroad executives still intend to press the 10 per cent additional wage reduction proposal which helped provoke the strike order. Heads of the brotherhoods declared that they expected such expression from the executives, but were resting easy in what they believed assurance from the labor board that no action on this will be taken for some time. Besides the executives have pledged themselves not to move without authority from the board.

The vote ending the strike came late after all day session of union leaders on Oct. 28. Early in the day general chairmen of each of the five organizations conferred separately. In the afternoon a joint session was held which was addressed by Ben W. Hooper of the labor board. Mr. Hooper's appearance before the board is said by union leaders to have marked the turning point which led to the final decision.

Mr. Hooper is said to have stressed the board's announcement that no further wage cuts for any class of employes have been settled. He is also said to have emphasized the announcement of rail executives that no changes in either wage or working conditions will be sought except through the labor board as provided by law. Union men said they construed Mr. Hooper's remarks as indicating that nearly a year must elapse before further wage cuts could be made effective even if the roads should apply for them at once, and the board should eventually approve them.

Both points are said to have been highly instrumental in determining the final decision of the union men who adjourned the afternoon session to hold a long night meeting.

While the vote by organizations was said to have been unanimous, union men asserted that the vote in the various unions was close and that the firemen, in particular, long remained obdurate.

The final decision seemed pleasing to union men, rail executive and the labor board alike. Union leaders pointed out that they had determined that they could not strike without opposing both the labor board and the administration, while they asserted their real quarrel was with the roads.

Railroad executives expressed satisfaction over the decision while members of the labor board characterized the action as one the unions will never regret and which has averted inconceivable hardship and an internal industrial dispute on the eve of the international conference at Washington on limitation of armament.

Labor chieftains asserted that their action marked the end of all danger of a strike as the result of the strike vote taken by the unions, no walkout now being effective until a new vote is taken. No plans are being made for a new strike vote, W. G. Lee, chief of trainmen, said.

B. A. Worthington, president of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Western railroad, notified Ben W. Hooper, member of the public group of the railroad labor board, the road would pay time and a half for overtime dating back from August 1, at which time it was eliminated, until the question is definitely decided by the board.

SAYS SOVIET RECOGNIZES DEBTS OF OLD RUSSIA

A dispatch from Reval to the Social Demokraten of Copenhagen, quoted Maxim Litvinoff, chief of the Russian Soviet legations abroad, as saying in an interview:

"We have informed England and France that the Soviet government is ready to acknowledge imperial Russia's debt to foreign capitalists, but it would be absolutely necessary to confer regarding the ways and means of redeeming that debt."

U. S. SURGEONS WILL STUDY RADIUM AS CANCER CURE

The American College of Surgeons is to devote a year of intensive research work in an effort to establish the value of radium as a cure for cancer, Dr. Franklin H. Martin of Chicago, secretary-general of the college, announced.

WORLD-HISTORY IN THE MAKING

ONE SOLDIER, a modest little gray man, has captured the United States of America. He did it without an army, without a navy, and without an airfleet. Marshal Foch of France first took New York, then Washington, and as this is written he is about to take Kansas City, where there will be forty thousand American Legion boys in convention. He is irresistible.

The visit of the little gray man to this country will be a personal triumph, but he will accept it simply and modestly. His presence is a reminder of the great struggle overseas. It recalls Armistice day, Nov. 11, 1918, when the slaughter ended. The occasion brought tears to the eyes of the man whose strategy had done so much to bring the victory. To his mind Germany had not been sufficiently whipped, but the true soldier cannot kill the enemy who surrenders.

Vice President Coolidge greeted the French general as "the man who saved both France and America." The greeting will be applauded by Americans.

Respects Our Laws.

One of the first things Marshal Foch did when he landed was to let it be known that he would drink water while here. Though coming from a wine-drinking nation, he permitted the announcement that he would drink no wine while in dry America. It was a soldier's respect for law, the foundation of all governments. Though not intended as such, his respect for the law of the land in which he is a stranger is a rebuke to millions of Americans who like to be called good citizens.

And the rebuke comes at a time when the government is permitting that shoddy bit of business of recognizing beer as a medicine. If there is anything more ridiculous than prescribing a gallon or two of beer for a sick man it has not been revealed since the prohibition amendment went into effect. That it is technically legal does not make it less absurd. The worst of it is that the absurdity is dignified by a government ruling.

If the potbellied guzzlers must have beer, for decency's sake the government should find some other way of letting them have it. Permitting its sale under false pretenses is a contemptible shame.

France and Disarmament.

France's attitude in the armament conference will be of much interest. In a message to the American people, through an American newspaper, Premier Briand is quoted as saying: "In the question of disarmaments, as affecting France's territorial situation, France not only defends and protects her own liberty but is equally concerned with the fate of the universe. France not only knows how to care for her own existence, but she is the fountain head of certain traditions in which she reads the future of entire humanity."

France, official France, is a great friend of the United States. Marshal Foch lost no time in voicing that sentiment upon his arrival here. Premier Briand is equally enthusiastic when he says: "We would always be willing to offer our good offices and to facilitate solutions of problems which confront the United States." In this he has reference to Pacific problems.

The premier himself is coming to the United States to attend the armament conference. It is his way of showing his gratitude toward this country. France will send a strong delegation, but this does not mean that she will agree to disarmament as it applies to land forces. France needs an army now, and may need it for a long time to come. It does not require much sagacity to understand this.

But Premier Briand and his delegation may have a wonderful influence in helping to solve Pacific problems.

Rail Peace Brings Comfort.

Calling off the railroad strike is one of the wisest things accomplished by men controlling a great body of workers in a long time. Rail peace brings comfort and reassurance in millions of American homes. To have gone on with the fight would have brought stagnation to the nation at a time when the supreme desire is to get back to a settled state, where industry and business will have a chance to reach normal conditions.

Ending the strike before it began is a victory for common sense. It is a victory for the government and for the men who would have been thrown out of employment under an attempt to tie up the roads.

So far the administration at Washington has done well in handling labor disputes. There has been fairness, and without putting the government in the position of surrender to either side involved, to the hurt of the people as a whole.

A Premature Celebration.

Former Emperor Karl has probably had his last chance to regain a throne. He is in a worse fix than had he been content to remain quietly in Switzerland. There is some question now where he will be permitted to stay. There is a good story connected with his attempt to get back and set up another royal show. A sudden thrust immediately following his airplane flight would have caught all hands napping. He was told by a military leader that he could proclaim a government at Budapest Friday. "Better Saturday than Friday," he is reported as saying.

The young man's success up to that time seemed to him worth celebrating. So Friday was spent in banqueting, and while the festivities were in progress his opponents got wind of what was going on and prepared to thwart him.

Karl is so sick now that a gallon and a half of "medicinal beer" wouldn't cure him.

HOUSE VOTES REP. BLANTON BE CENSURED

Texas Congressman Escapes Expulsion for Placing Obscene Matter in Official Record.

While Congressman Thomas L. Blanton of Texas escapes expulsion from the house from inserting obscene matter in the Congressional Record, the occurrence emphasizes the evils that have grown out of the "leave to print" privilege and in the future there is likely to be considerable curtailment of the right heretofore enjoyed practically without limit by members of the house.

At the conclusion of a stormy day during which crowded galleries looked down on scenes of great dramatic interest on the floor of the house, Blanton was brought before the speaker's desk and publicly reprimanded by Speaker Gillette, in accordance with a resolution of censure adopted by a vote of 293 to 0, after a resolution of expulsion had failed by eight votes to get the necessary two-thirds majority.

Blanton Faints.

Walking to the speaker's lobby, Blanton fainted and fell forward on his face. He was carried to a couch, where a physician revived him and then, accompanied by his brother and his secretary, the stormy Texan together with a crowd of members started down a stairway to the first floor of the capitol. On the stairway he once more collapsed and was half led and half carried to an elevator. He was weeping as the elevator disappeared from sight.

Thus ended Thomas L. Blanton's public arraignment for violation of his rights as a member of the house, but the memory of the stirring scenes which took place in the house is apt to linger for a long time.

Many members declare that the Blanton case demonstrates that many reforms are imperative in the printing of the Congressional Record. The publication is supposed to contain a verbatim account of words spoken on the floor of the house and senate, but so far as the house is concerned, it contains in addition a great number of "extended" remarks in the names of various members.

The procedure is as follows: A member rises in his place and asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the record on some subject or other. There is usually no objection, for no member knows when his own turn may come and a previously disappointed colleague may retaliate. In due course of time this "extended" remarks appear and they usually are quite extended in fact as well as in name.

Clutter Up Pages.

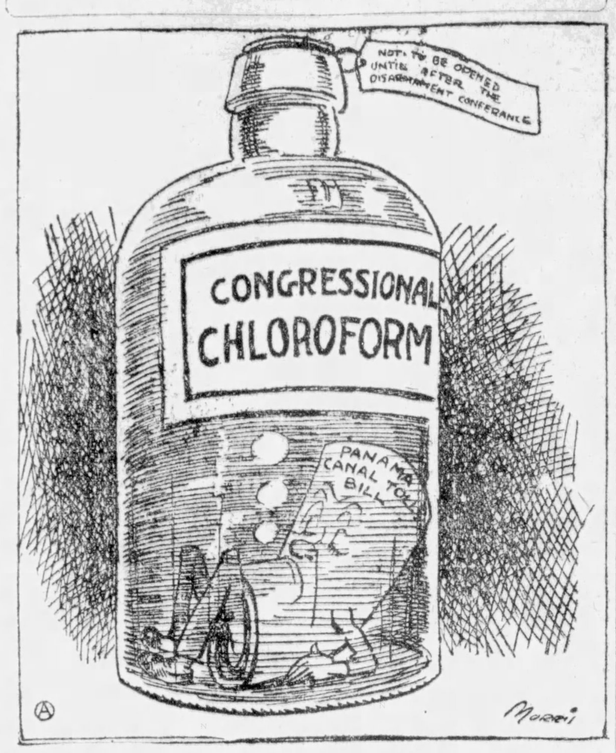
Long-winded articles on this or that subject clutter up the pages of the Record every day and shrewd members give the "speeches" the appearance of having been actually delivered on the floor of the house by using such phrases as "Mr. Speaker" and so on. Some members have actually been known to sprinkle a little parenthetical applause through their "extended" oratory.

From time to time abuse of the "leave to print" right has aroused congress to the point of vigorous protest and threatened action, but the right has never been abolished. Sometimes as in the Blanton case objectionable matter is expunged but that happens after the damage to a large extent cannot be undone. Sometimes in the heat of debate hot words are exchanged and in many instances these remarks are deleted by mutual consent. It will be observed that the Congressional Record in many cases comes far from presenting a complete occurrence of what is actually said on the floor of the house.

A number of members who believe the Blanton case has completely demonstrated the folly of the "leave to print" right are understood to be prepared to object every time some member arises and asks for unanimous consent of permission to insert a "canned" speech in the Record. One objection defeats the request and a few members determined to stop the practice could put an end to it.

Besides the obvious dishonesty of the custom, many members believe that economy demands alone are sufficient basis for abolishing the practice. It is declared that the government could save large sums of money annually if the "leave to print" nuisance was relegated to the discard.

Will This Be Its Fate?



SOCIALISTS RULE WIRTH CABINET

New German Organization Announced to Reichstag by Chancellor.

The new German cabinet organized by Dr. Joseph Wirth following the breakup of his former government has been announced to the reichstag. It includes:

Defense—Adolf Koester (Socialist).

Interior — Otto Braun (former Prussian premier, Socialist).

Justice—Dr. Spahn (Centrist).

Vice Chancellor and Treasury—Gustav Bauer (Socialist).

Economics—Robert Schmidt (Socialist).

Agriculture and Food — Herr Hermes (Socialist).

Finance—Herr Zapf (German People's.)

Reconstruction — Dr. Rathenau (Democrat).

A reichstag vote of confidence in the new ministry carried, 230 to 132.

The ministry is formed on non-party lines, though the Socialists and Centrists dominate, the Democrats having withdrawn. Dr. Rathenau, however, remains as an expert.

Dr. Wirth assumes charge of the foreign ministry, Dr. Rosen having been ousted in response to strong pressure from within his own party. His policy has been characterized as "pro-English," in contrast with that of Dr. Rathenau, which is described as "pro-French."

I. C. C. AUTHORITY RULING HELD UP

Decision on Federal Body's Rights in State Due First of Year.

Authority of the interstate commerce commission to supervise purely intra-state transportation rates probably will not be finally determined before the new year, as a result of the supreme court ordering a re-argument of the Wisconsin rate case, involving this disputed point.

The case was ordered docketed for re-argument Dec. 5 and there have been few instances in which the court has handed down a decision in a major case in less than a month after it was argued.

Brought originally by the state of Wisconsin to test the validity of an order of the commission providing for increased rates between points entirely within the state, the case was immediately broadened by the entrance of about 40 states, either through their legal departments or transit commissions, in opposition to the stand of the federal agency.

The commission on its part, asserted that the powers it attempted to exercise were clearly included in the transportation act, or otherwise its supervision of interstate schedules would be meaningless. The court also announced that it would hear January 3 the state railroad case brought by North Dakota. The New York case, involving the authority of the interstate commerce commission over state-chartered roads was argued in the court and it is expected the case brought from Texas will be heard within the next few months.

London Stenogs Hammer Keys in Time of Onestep

Dozens of itinerant street bands, mostly brass, but occasionally of the string variety, are the latest attractions in London. The average number of performers is six, and, in addition, there are generally two collectors.

These bands spring out at one from every corner of the city. One may be turning a supposedly peaceful corner when the blatant note of a furious cornet causes a war-worn veteran to jump in the air. And barely has he recovered before a jingling collecting box, pushed into his face, gives him still a further shock.

Most of these bandsmen claim to be ex-soldiers, and the playing, in general, suggests a military training. They also claim to be out of work, but the probabilities are they make far more by street-playing than by their ordinary occupations.

The bands, nevertheless, are having their effect on the life of London. The machines of a roomful of stenographers may be heard clicking in time to a one-step. It sometimes happens that a business man opens his cheeks to the strain of The Hallelujah Chorus and occasionally surveys his bills to the music of The Dead March.

The harbor of Dundee is one of the finest, safest and most convenient in the United Kingdom.

GULF HURRICANE CAUSES DAMAGE

Tampa and Other Florida Points in Storm's Path—Five Are Killed.

A hurricane which swept the gulf coast and the Florida peninsula last week resulted in the loss of five lives in Tampa and St. Petersburg, across Tampa Bay, and property damage estimated between $1,000,000 and $2,000,000. About half of Tampa's loss was suffered by the street car, telephone and telegraph companies, while approximately one-fourth of the damage was done to roads and bridges.

W. A. Kelsey, conductor on an Atlantic coast line train said he was in Port Tampa when the full effects of the storm began to be felt. The rise in tide he described as nothing short of a tidal wave. From two to 10 feet of water quickly covered the greater part of Port Tampa City, houses were unroofed and destroyed by the wind and the extensive railroad phosphate terminals and elevators on the water front were heavily damaged.

In Tampa, nine miles away, all low parts of the city were under water, stores in the Franklin street retail district being flooded to a depth of 18 inches, Kelsey said. The rising tide in the Hillsboro river flooded the power plant, putting it out of commission. The city was in total darkness, except for the light of candles here and there, street car service was suspended and telephones were out of commission.

Mr. Kelsey said that the hurricane left destruction everywhere in its path and that it was described as the worst storm in more than 20 years.

As the storm turned sharply across the state from the west to the east coast, trees were uprooted and small buildings demolished, while crops in the path were reported as being seriously damaged. At Sea Breeze, a sea shore resort between Jacksonville and Titusville, on the east coast, where the storm reached high velocity, several cottages were blown down, and a number of houses were reported blown down at Tampa.

SEES BUSINESS SPREE ENDING

C. M. Schwab Says Conditions Show United States Industry Is Safe.

Charles M. Schwab, addressing the annual banquet of the National Paint, Oil and Varnish association, in Atlantic City, said he was not alarmed about business depression. "We have been on a great business spree, and we are now in the cold gray dawn of the morning after," he said. "The business depression will place us in a firmer, surer position for the future.

"As long as I can borrow money I am going to bet every dollar of which I have control on American industry. I believe that this great nation of ours is going to be the workshop of the world.

"We are on the eve of the greatest development in our history. If I had to live my life over again I would choose the present day for beginning a career. We have all learned to live extravagantly, but it doesn't mean anything. I don't give a rap for money except insofar as I can use it to circulate it through my plants and develop them."

Discussing industrial conditions Mr. Schwab said: "Wherever I go I hear the theme that labor and capital should co-operate, but I have yet to find a man who can tell me how it is to be done."

AMERICAN WOMAN IN PARIS HONORED FOR WAR SERVICE

Miss Elizabeth Nourse, an artist, formerly of Cincinnati, but now a resident in Paris, has been awarded the Laetare medal which is given annually by the Notre Dame university of Notre Dame, Ind., to some American Catholic distinguished for service to humanity.

Historic Old Ship, Used by Stevenson, Still Plows Water

The old South Sea trading schooner Equator, famous as the vessel on which Robert Louis Stevenson is said to have received the inspiration for his story of The Wreckers, has been granted a reprieve from Davy Jones' boneyard of out-worn ships.

The Equator, for many years a Puget Sound steam tug, was about to be discarded when it was decided to open up her hull. The frames were found to be of Port Orford cedar and as good, marine men say, as when she slid down the ways at Benicia, Cal., in 1888. As a result the vessel was recently rebuilt, her steam engine replaced with a Diesel-power engine and she will shortly resume her career as a tug.

The story goes that Stevenson, making a voyage in the Equator, then a schooner among the "islands of romance," was sitting in the cabin one night with a gathering of traders, pearl fishers and others and heard an old South Sea yarn that gave him the idea for The Wreckers. Later he recorded that fact in his diary.

Years later the Equator was equipped with steam engines and in course of time made her appearance on Puget Sound.

Her owners say she is good for many more years of service.

The first expedition of the United States army overseas was in 1801, when 3,000 troops sailed for Tripoli.

NEWS FROM CAPITAL

What Congress Is Doing

Prompt action was taken by the house on the bill for refunding the ten billions of war debts of foreign nations due the United States, the measure being passed and sent to the senate by a vote of 199 to 117. Final action was taken after a proposal had been rejected for congress to have the right to review the acts of the commission headed by the secretary of the treasury which the bill creates for directing the refunding. A number of other amendments also were rejected, the bill as reported from committee standing up against attacks from Democrats and several Republicans.

Repeal of the excess profits tax as of next Jan. 1, was made certain with the adoption by the senate, without a record vote, of a provision in the tax revision bill providing only for its collection this calendar year. The provision adopted is a substitute for the excess profits section of the existing law.

Normal tax rates of four per cent on the first $4,000 of income and eight per cent on all over that amount, were approved by the senate without a record vote. These are the rates now in force. The committee amendment proposing these rates, which the Democrats thrice sought to amend without success was approved within a minute after the senate met. There was no discussion and the amendments which Senator Trammell, Democrat, Florida, promised would be offered, failed to materialize.

Besides the Walsh amendment there are pending or in prospect 142 amendments to the tax bill. These include 16 from the finance committee, 64 approved by the majority of that committee, and 61 drafted by individual senators. These cover a wide field, and include the Smoot sales tax proposition, the compromise inheritance tax plan, and changes in the so-called nuisance and luxury taxes.

American delegation will submit to the Washington conference a comprehensive plan for limitation of armaments. In these discussions only the five principal powers will participate. Minor powers to sit only when eastern and Pacific questions are under consideration.

Dry leaders announced they would renew attempt to pass the Campbell-Willis anti-beer bill immediately upon the passage of the pending tax bill.

Secretary Hoover asks congress to vote army surplus supplies for starving Russians, who are dying by millions, overwhelming all private relief agencies.

Replying to the recent statement of John G. Shedd, president of the Marshall Field & Co., Representative Fordney denounced his opposition to the American valuation plan as un-American.

Before the investigating committee headed by Senator McCormick, Major R. C. Turner, United States marine corps, stated that about 2,500 Haitians were killed in action during the American occupation.

Republican senators of the agricultural bloc agreed upon rates of duty on agricultural products considerably higher than provided in the Fordney tariff bill.

An apology to the house, which attempted to expel him, was made by Representative Thomas L. Blanton, Democrat, Texas, in a letter to Speaker Gillett, read to his colleagues and warmly applauded—especially by the Republicans.

The Texan, occupying the same seat from which he arose to defend himself against the charge that he had had printed in the Congressional Record an obscene affidavit relating to a conversation between two printers, took no part in the brief discussion preceding the presentation of his apology.

The letter was sent to the speaker and laid before the house by Representative Walsh, Republican, Massachusetts, acting in the former's absence.

To Speed Shipping Cases

In an effort to speed up settlement of some 2,000 cases before the claims board of the shipping board, Chairman Lasker has approved the sitting of each member as a court. Upon the completion of a case heard in this manner, the member will present his decision to the whole court for confirmation, and if approved, the case will be forwarded to the board for final action.

PRESIDENT CHAMPIONS RIGHT OF NEGRO CITIZEN TO ADVANCEMENT

Continued From Page One.

urban communities now in southern states, satisfying natural inclinations and adding notably to happiness and contentment.

"On the other hand I would insist upon equal educational opportunities for both. This does not mean that both would become equally educated within a generation or two generations or 10 generations. Even men of the same race do not accomplish such an equality as that. But there must be such education among the colored people as will enable them to develop their own leaders, capable of understanding and sympathizing with such a differentiation between the races as I have suggested,—leaders who will inspire the race with proper ideals of race pride, of national pride, of an honorable destiny; and important participation in the universal effort for advancement of humanity as a whole. Racial amalgamation there cannot be. Partnership of the races in developing the highest aims of all humanity there must be if humanity, not only here but everywhere, is to achieve the ends which we have set for it.

"I can say to you people of the South, both white and black, that the time has passed when you are entitled to assume that this problem of races is peculiarly and practically your problem, more and more it is becoming a problem of the North; more and more it is the problem of Africa, of South America of the Pacific; of the South Seas, of the world. It is the problem of democracy everywhere, if we mean the things we say about democracy as the ideal political state.

Urges Against Classes.

"The one thing we must avoid is the development of group and class organizations in this country. There has been time when we heard too much about the labor vote, the business vote, the Irish vote, the Scandinavian vote, the Italian vote, and so on. But the demagogues who would array class against class and group against group have fortunately found little to reward their efforts. And so I would wish it might be in this matter of our national problem of races. I would accept that a black man cannot be a white man, and that he does not need and should not aspire to be as much like a white man as possible in order to accomplish the best that is possible for him. He should seek to be and he should be encouraged to be, the best possible black man and not the best possible imitation of a white man.

"It is a matter of the keenest national concern that the South shall not be encouraged to make its colored population a vast reservoir of ignorance to be drained away by the processes of migration into all other sections. That is what has been going on in recent years at a rate so accentuated that it has caused this question of races to be, as I have already said, no longer one of a particular section. Just as I do not wish the South to be politically entirely under one party, just as I believe that it is bad for the South and for the rest of country as well, so I do not want the colored people to be entirely of one party. I wish that both the tradition of a solidly Democratic South and the tradition of a solidly Republican black race might be broken up. Neither political sectionalism nor any system, of rigid groupings of the people will in the long run prosper our country.

Would End Prejudice.

"With such convictions one must urge the people of the South to take advantage of their superior understanding of this problem and to assume an attitude toward it that will deserve the confidence of the colored people. Likewise, I plead with my own political party to lay aside every program that looks to lining up the black man as a mere poltical adjunct. Let there be an end of prejudice and of demagogy, in this line. Let the South understand the menace which lies in forcing upon the black race an attitude of political solidarity.

"Every consideration it seems to me brings us back to the question of education. When I speak of education as a part of this race question I do not want the states of the nation to attempt to educate people wheher white or black, into something they are not fitted to be. I have no sympathy with the half-baked altruism that would overstock us with doctors and lawyers of whatever color and leave us in need of people fit and willing to do the manual work of a workaday world. But I would like to see an education that would fit every man not only to do his particular work as well as possible but to rise to a high plane if he would deserve it. For that sort of education, I have no fears, whether it be given to a black man or a white man. From that sort of education, I believe men, white men the whole nation, would draw immeasurable benefit.

"It is probable that as a nation we have come to the end of the period of very rapid increase in our population. Restricted immigration will reduce the rate of increase and force us back upon our older population to find people to do the simpler, physically harder, manual tasks This will require some difficult readjustments.

Labor Competition.

"In anticipation of such a condition the South may well recognize that North and West are likely to continue their drafts upon its colored population, and that if the South wishes to keep its fields producing and its industry still expanding it will have to compete for the services of the colored man. If it will realize its need for him and deal fairly with him, the South will be able to keep him in such numbers as your activities make desirable.

"Is it not possible, then that in the long era of readjustment upon which we are entering for the nation to lay aside old prejudices and old antagonisms and in the broad, clear light of nationalism enter upon a constructive policy in dealing with these intricate issues? Just as we shall prove ourselves capable of doing this, we shall insure the industrial progress, the agricultural security, the social and political safety of our whole country regardless of race or sections and along the line of ideals superior to every consideration of groups or class of race or color or section or prejudice."

EXPECTANT MOTHERS
For Three Generations Have Made Child-Birth Easier By Using —
MOTHER'S FRIEND
SOLD BY ALL DRUG STORES
WRITE FOR BOOKLET ON MOTHERHOOD AND THE BABY. FREE
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., DEPT. 9-D, ATLANTA, GA.

It's toasted

Notice this delicious flavor when you smoke Lucky Strike—it's sealed in by the toasting process

Guaranteed by The American Tobacco Co.

FOCH TO LAY CORNERSTONE OF LEGION HEADQUARTERS

President Harding, members of his cabinet, governors of all the states in the Union, mayors of all the large cities and each delegate to the national convention of the American Legion at Kansas City were sent invitations by Governor Warren T. McCray of Indiana to attend the formal dedication of the grounds and the laying of the cornerstone of the national headquarters building of the American Legion at Indianapolis, Nov. 11. The building is to be Indiana's war memorial and will cost $10,000,000.

Marshal Foch will dedicate the grounds and lay the cornerstone. The stone is from the Marne river bridge at Chateau Thierry, and was donated to the American Legion by France.

SAGE TEA BEAUTIFIES AND DARKENS HAIR

Don't Stay Gray! It Darkens So Naturally that Nobody can Tell.

You can turn gray, faded hair beautifully dark and lustrous almost over night if you'll get a bottle of "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound" at any drug store. Millions of bottles of this old famous Sage Tea Recipe, improved by the addition of other ingredients, are sold annually, says a well-known druggist here, because it darkens the hair so naturally and evenly that no one can tell it has been applied.

Those whose hair is turning gray or becoming faded have a surprise awaiting them, because after one or two applications the gray hair vanishes and your locks become luxuriantly dark and beautiful.

This is the age of youth. Gray-haired, unattractive folks are not wanted around, so get busy with Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound tonight and you'll be delighted with your dark, handsome hair and your youthful appearance within a few days. —Advertisement

SHORT ENDS OF WORLD NEWS

GOVERNORS of nearly 20 states will attend the third annual convention of the American Legion in Kansas City, Oct. 31 and Nov. 1 and 2. Acceptances have already been received from many of the state executives.

Members of the British, Chinese and Japanese delegations left London last week to attend the Washington arms conference. Ambassador Harvey bid farewell to the departing delegates.

Issuance of permits to brewers for the manufacture of medicinal beer under the new treasury regulations will proceed with promptness and dispatch, Internal Revenue Commissioner Blair announces.

General Pershing reached New York on the liner George Washington in ample time to greet Marshal Foch when the allied generalissimo followed him into the harbor on the steamship Paris, escorted by American destroyers and seaplanes.

A definite plan for reuniting the Methodist Episcopal church, North and South, is to be made in Detroit immediately preceding the world conference of the church, that opens Nov. 14. Bishop Henderson announced that a commission would work out the plans and submit them to a commission of the southern church.

First session of the armament conference will be postponed from Armistice day, Nov. 11, to Nov. 12, in order that it may not conflict with the memorial exercises for an unknown American soldier. This makes it possible for President Harding to attend the first session of the parley.

In the event of a clash at arms on the Pacific or elsewhere, involving the United States, Great Britain, without question, would support the United States, is the personal opinion voiced by Lord Northcliffe in an interview with Japanese newspapermen who went to Manila from Japan for the purpose of talking with him.

Collapse of Charles' monarchist attempt in Hungary resulted in anti-royalist demonstrations against King Constantine of Greece.

Evelyn Nesbit, former wife of Harry K. Thaw, attempted suicide recently by drinking poison when a city marshal began moving furniture from her apartment for nonpayment of rent.

PRESIDENT HARDING has returned from his trip through the South during which he visited Birmingham, Ala., and Camp Benning, Atlanta, Ga. Secretary of War Weeks accompanied him for most of the trip.

Progress in negotiations between Secretary Weeks and the engineers representing Henry Ford in connection with his offer for the private operation of the government's nitrate and water power projects at Muscle Shoals, Ala., is reported by the conferees.

Mrs. Emma Richardson Burkett of Hillsdale, Ind., has been sentenced to the penitentiary for forging the indorsement of Theodore Roosevelt to a note for $69,000. The length of her sentence is limited to three years.

Former Emperor Charles, whose attempt to re-establish himself on the Magyar throne met with dismal failure, attempted to commit suicide by shooting. Former Empress Zita prevented him from carrying out his intention.

Numerous houses were unroofed, windows were broken and other damage, as yet unestimated, was done by a strong wind approaching the strength of a tornado, which swept through the southern and eastern part of Sacramento, Cal., last week.

Peace proposals of the union miners in West Virginia were cast aside by counsel for the coal operators at the hearing before the senate investigating committee. The operators refused to have dealings with the United Mine Workers.

Emergency Fleet corporation plans to include the port of Manila in its coastwise trade routes by Feb. 21, 1922, if necessary tonnage is available, President Powell announces.

Many persons were killed and wounded and a large number of buildings were wrecked when a fort blew up at Vado, Italy. Fire broke out in the town and spread to the fort.

Flood waters, plunging down the mountainside, killed 36 and virtually wiped out the town of Britannia Mines on Howe Sound, and partially inundated Frazer valley, just east of Vancouver, British Columbia, last week. The flood came after more than a week of heavy rain.

WAR department finds itself seriously embarrassed in its arrangements for the ceremonies in connection with the burial of the unknown soldier at Arlington national cemetery on Armistice day by the refusal of congress to appropriate enough money for the purpose. It was necessary to recall invitations to a number of individuals and organizations which were to participate.

Plans for the establishment of the "Bank of United States and Europe," which would have a capital of $1,000,000,000, were presented to President Pilsudski of Poland, by Frank A. Vanderlip, the New York financier.

James R. Davis, federal prohibition officer of Michigan, has announced that he is making plans for a drive against the illicit liquor traffic in Michigan.

Registration of all unemployed in Cincinnati through the city's newspapers has been decided upon by the mayor's unemployment committee.

Actions of the Ohio Democratic state industrial commission recently indicate that it is deliberately trying to block Governor Davis' program of investing state insurance funds in bonds of political subdivisions, so that thousands of men now out of work can be given employment on public jobs.

Will of Louise M. Cody, widow of Buffalo Bill, who died recently, has been filed for probate and reveals an estate of $95,000 in personal property and real estate.

Three automobile bandits held up a U. S. mail truck in New York city recently and escaped with four pouches of registered mail. Nearly a million dollars is thought to have been taken. Postmaster General Hays took personal charge of the investigation.

Premier Briand and the 40 members of the French delegation to the Washington conference on limitation of armament left Paris Oct. 29 for their journey to America.

What is declared to be an ultimatum has been delivered to the Hungarian government by representatives of Great Britain, France and Italy, in behalf of the entente, demanding that former Emperor Charles be handed over to the commander of the British squadron, and the immediate proclamation of his deposition as king.

Many Human Ills Are Due To Impurities in the Blood

Pure, Rich, Red Blood Nourishes the Body and Fights Off Disease.

"Waste Products or Impurities Cause [illegible] Rheumatism, Skin Disorders and a L[illegible]

How S. S. S. Clears the Blood of Waste Products.

Your system is continually taking in nutrition and throwing off waste products. This process goes on all during life. But, sometimes the organs do not properly function and these waste products, instead of passing out through the pores of the skin, through the kidneys and through the alimentary canal, are absorbed in the blood. Then the blood becomes poisoned, and cannot properly nourish the system.

Ill health sets in. You may lose your strength and vitality; or you may have rheumatic pains in the muscles and joints; or you may be troubled with bad boils, sores or some other skin eruptions. All because of the poisonous waste products in the blood. Nature now needs help. She has done her best but is failing. A blood purifier should be used at once to assist nature to throw off these waste products.

S. S. S., the standard blood purifier and system builder, is the ideal remedy in these cases. The effect of S. S. S. is to rid the system of the poisons which are causing the trouble. For over 50 years, S. S. S. has proven to be of unusual merit.

Get S. S. S. at your druggist. Use it strictly according to directions and write Chief Medical Director, Swift Specific Co., 721 S. S. S. Laboratory, Atlanta, Ga., and let him help you regain your health and strength. He is helping people every day. Ask him to send you his illustrated booklet, "Facts About the Blood"—free. S. S. S. is sold by all drug stores.

—Advertisement.

Spectacles ON TRIAL Free

Send No Money

Send Me the Coupon Below—You Will Get Them At Once

Listen, Friend:

I am sure the glasses you are now wearing are hurting and straining your eyes, because they don't fit you any longer, and you are neglecting to get another pair of spectacles by just putting it off from day to day. I feel satisfied that if a pair of spectacles were sent to you so that you could try them, say for about ten days, without it costing you a cent and with the understanding that if they don't fit you perfectly, or if you don't like them you can return them to us. I am sure that you would be willing to try them out. Who wouldn't? You would not be taking any chances. This is exactly what I am going to do.

I Will Send You a Pair of My Perfect Vision Spectacles Absolutely Free

I am so sure that my spectacles are just what you need and will fit you perfectly for reading, sewing and crocheting or for looking off in the distance, hunting, for indoors or outdoors, whichever you prefer, that I am going to send you a pair absolutely free to try in your own home without a cent of cost to you.

Don't Send Me A Cent

Sit down right now. Fill out the below coupon at once and send it in to me so that I can give it my personal attention, and I will immediately send you a pair of my Perfect-Vision 10-Karat Gold-filled Spectacles in a Spring-Back, Velvet-lined pocket-book case by return mail with the full understanding that you do not have to keep them or pay one cent for the trial.

This is the coupon. Fill it out and send it in at once.

ST. LOUIS SPECTACLE HOUSE, Room 5 ST. LOUIS, MO.

I herewith enclose this coupon, which entitles me, by return mail, to a pair of your Gold-filled Perfect-Vision Spectacles, complete, also a fine leatherette, velveen-lined, gold-lettered, pocket-book spectacle case without cost to me, so I can try them out, under your own offer, of a full ten days' actual test—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and day, and three days more. This free trial is not to cost me one penny, and if I like the glasses and keep them, I am to pay you $2.45 only—no more and no less. But if, for any reason whatsoever, I don't wish to keep them (and I, myself, am to be the sole judge), I will return them to you without paying you a single cent for them as you agreed in the above advertisement to send them on ten days' absolute free trial. With this understanding you mail you this certificate, and it is agreed that you will stick to your word and I will stick to mine. Don't fail to answer the following questions:

How old are you?.....How many years have you used glasses (if any)?.....

Name .....

Post Office.....

Rural Route.....Box No.....State.....

A MAN FOR THE AGES

By Irving Bacheller

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Continued From Last Week.

I am. But he keeps me so busy. I have to dress him up every day and put a mustache on him and think up ever so many nice things for him to say, and when he comes he doesn't say them. He's terribly young."

"The same age as you. I think he is a splendid boy—so does everybody."

"I have to make all his courage for him, and then he never will use it," Jim went on. "He has never said whether he likes my looks or not."

"But there's time enough for that—you are only a child," said her mother. "You told me that he said your eyes were beautiful."

"Yes, he has never said it twice, and when he did say it, I didn't believe my ears, he spoke so low. He's kind o' like he was scared of it. I don't want to wait forever to be really and truly loved, do I?"

Mrs. Kelso laughed. "It's funny to hear a baby talking like that."

"We don't know this young man—he's probably only fooling us."

Jim rose and stood very erect. "Mother, do you think I look like a man?" she asked. "I tell you I'm much a woman," she added, mimicking her father in the speech of Lear.

"But there are not many inches to you yet."

"How discouraging you are!" said Jim, sinking into her chair with a sigh.

Jim went often to the little tavern after that. Of those meetings little is known, save that, with all the pretty arts of the cavalier, unknown to Harry Needles, the handsome youth flattered and delighted her for a fortnight. The evening before Biggs was to leave for his home, Jim went over to eat supper with him at the tavern.

It happened that Jack Kelso had found Abe sitting alone with his friend Blackston in Offut's store that afternoon.

"Mr. Kelso, did you ever hear what Eb Zane said about the general subject of sons-in-law?" Abe asked.

"Never—but I reckon it would be serious and possibly apropos," said Kelso.

Abe said that a son-in-law was a curious kind o' property," Abe began. "Ye know,' says Eb, 'if ye have a hoss that's tricky an' dangerous an' wuth less than nothin', an' ye can give him away er kill him, but if ye have a son-in-law that's worthless, nobody else will have him an' it's ag'in' the law to kill him. Mebbe ye know ye've got a critter on yer hands that kicks an' won't work an' has to be fed an' liquored three times a day an' is wuth a million dollars less than nothin'.'"

There was a moment of silence.

"When a man is figurin' his assets it's better to add ten dollars than to subtract a million," said Abe. "That's about as simple as liftin' up the weight o' three small dogs."

"What a well of wisdom you are, Abe," said Kelso. "Do you know anything about this young Missourian who is shining up to Bim?"

"I only know that he was a drinking man up to the time he landed here and that he threatened Trayler with his whip and got thrown against the side of a barn—plenty hard. He's a kind of American king, and I don't like kings. They're nice to look at, but generally those that have married 'em have had one h—l of a time."

Kelso rose and went home to supper.

Soon after the supper dishes had been laid away in the Kelso cabin, young Mr. Biggs rapped on its door and pulled the latch-string and entered and sat down with Mr. and Mrs. Kelso at the fireside.

"I have come to ask for your daughter's hand," he said, as soon as they were seated. "I know it will seem sudden, but she happens to be the girl I want. I've had her picture in my heart always. I love your daughter. I can give her a handsome home and everything she could desire."

Kelso answered promptly: "We are glad to welcome you here, but we cannot entertain such a proposal, flattering as it is. Our daughter is too young to think of marriage. Then, sir, we know very little about you, and I may be pardoned if I said that it does not recommend you."

The young man was surprised. He had not expected such a talk from a ladder climber. He looked at Kelso, groping for an answer. Then:

"Perhaps not," said he. "I have been a little wild, but that is all in the past. You can learn about me and my family from any one in St. Louis. I am not ashamed of anything I have done."

"Nevertheless, I must ask you to back away from this subject. I can not even discuss it with you."

"May I not hope that you will change your mind?"

"Not at present. Let the future take care of itself."

"I generally get what I want," said the young man.

"And now and then something you don't want," said Kelso, a bit nettled by his persistence.

"You ought to think of her happiness. She is too sweet and beautiful for a home like this."

There was an awkward moment of silence. The young man said good night and opened the door.

"I'll go with you," said Kelso.

He went with Mr. Biggs to the tavern and got his daughter and returned home with her.

Mrs. Kelso chided her husband for being hard on Mr. Biggs.

"He has had his lesson, perhaps he will turn over a new leaf," she said.

"I fear there isn't a new leaf in his book," said Kelso. "They're all dirty."

He told his wife what Abe had said in the store.

"The wisdom of the common folk is in that beardless young giant," he said. "It is the wisdom of many generations gathered in the hard school of bitter experience. I wonder where it is going to lead him."

As Eliphalet Biggs was going down the south road next morning he met Bim on her pony near the schoolhouse, returning from the field with her cow. They stopped.

"I'm coming back, little girl," he said.

"What for?" she asked.

"To tell you a secret and ask you a question. Nobody but you has the right to say I can not. May I come?"

"I suppose you can—if you want to," she answered.

"I'll come and I'll write to you and send the letters to Ann."

Mentor Graham, who lived in the schoolhouse, had come out of its door.

"Goodbye!" said young Mr. Biggs, as his heels touched the flanks of his horse. Then he went flying down the road.

CHAPTER VIII.

Wherein Abe Makes Sundry Wise Remarks to the Boy Harry and Announces His Purpose to Be a Candidate for the Legislature at Kelso's Dinner Party.

Harry Needles met Bim Kelso on the road next day, when he was going down to see if there was any mail. She was on her pony. He was in his new suit of clothes—a butternut background striped into large checks.

"You look like a walking checkerboard," said she, stopping her pony.

"This—this is my new suit," Harry answered, looking down at it.

"It's a tiresome suit," said she impatiently. "I've been playing checkers on it since I caught sight o' you, and I've got a man crowned in the king row."

"I thought you'd like it," he answered, quite seriously, and with a look of disappointment. "Say, I've got that razor and I've shaved three times already."

He took the razor from his pocket and drew it from its case and proudly held it up before her.

"Don't tell anybody," he warned her. "They'd laugh at me. They wouldn't know how I feel."

"I won't say anything," she answered. "I reckon I ought to tell you that I don't love you—not so much as I did anyway—not near so much. I only love you just a wee little bit now."

It is curious that she should have said just that. Her former confession had only been conveyed by the look in her eyes at sundry times and by unpremeditated acts in the hours of his peril.

Harry's face fell.

"You you — love — some other man?" he asked.

"Yes—a regular man—mustache, six feet tall and everything. I just tell you he's purty!"

"Is it that rich feller from St. Louis?" he asked.

She nodded and then whispered: "Don't you tell."

The boy's lips trembled when he answered. "I won't tell. But I don't see how you can do it."

"Why?"

"He drinks and he keeps slaves and beats them with a bull whip. He isn't respectable."

"That's a lie," she answered quickly. "I don't care what you say."

Bim touched her pony with the whip and rode away.

Harry staggered for a moment as he went on. His eyes filled with tears. It seemed to him that the world had been ruined. On his way to the village he tried and convicted it of being no place for a boy to live in. Down by the tavern he met Abe, who stopped him.

"Howdy, Harry!" said Abe. "You look kind o' sick. Come into the store and sit down. I want to talk to you."

Harry followed the big man into Offut's store, flattered by his attention. There had been something very grateful in the sound of Abe's voice and the feel of his hand. The store was empty.

"You and I mustn't let ourselves be worried by little matters," said Abe, as they sat down together by the fire. "Things that seem to you to be as big as a mountain now will look like a mole hill in six months. You and I have got things to do, partner. We mustn't let ourselves be fooled. I was once in a boat with old Cap'n Chase on the Illinois river. We had got into the rapids. It was a narrow channel in dangerous water. They had to keep her headed just so or we'd have gone on the rocks. Suddenly a boy dropped his apple overboard and began to holler. He wanted to have the boat stopped. For a minute that boy thought his apple was the biggest thing in the world. We're all a good deal like him. We keep dropping our apples and calling for the boat to stop. Soon we find out that there are many apples in the world as good as that one. You have all come to a stretch of bad water up at your house. The folks have been sick. They're a little lonesome and discouraged. Don't you make it any harder by crying over a lost apple. Ye know it's possible that the apple will float along down into the still water where you can pick it up by and by. The important thing is to keep going ahead."

This bit of fatherly counsel was a help to the boy.

"I've got a book here that I want you to read," Abe went on. "It is the Life of Henry Clay. Take it home and read it carefully and then bring it back and tell me what you think of it. You may be a Henry Clay yourself by and by. The world has something big in it for every one if he can only find it. We're all searching—some for gold and some for fame. I pray God every day that He will help me to find my work—the thing I can do better than anything else—and when it is found help me to do it. I expect it will be a hard and dangerous search and that I shall make mistakes. I expect to drop some apples on my way. They'll look like gold to me, but I'm not going to lose sight of the main purpose."

When Harry got home he found Sarah sewing by the fireside, with Joe and Betsey playing by the bed. Samson had gone to the woods to split rails.

"Any mail?" Sarah asked.

"No mail," he answered.

Sarah went to the window and stood for some minutes looking out at the plain. Its sere grasses, protruding out of the snow, hissed and bent in the wind. In its cheerless winter colors it was a dreary thing to see.

"How I long for home!" she exclaimed, as she resumed her sewing by the fire.

Little Joe came and stood by her knee and gave her his oft repeated blessing:

"God help us and make His face to shine upon us."

She kissed him and said: "Dear comforter! It shines upon me every time I hear you say those words."

The little lad had observed the effect of the blessing on his mother in her moments of depression and many times his parroting had been the word in season. Now he returned to his play again, satisfied.

"Would you mind if I called you mother?" Harry asked.

"I shall be glad to have you do it if it gives you any comfort, Harry," she answered.

She observed that there were tears in his eyes.

"We are all very fond of you," she said, as she bent to her task.

Then the boy told her the history of his morning—the talk with Bim, with the razor omitted from it; how he had met Abe and all that Abe had said to him as they sat together in the store.

"Well, Harry, if she's such a fool, you're lucky to have found it out so soon," said Sarah. "She does little but ride the pony and play around with a gun. I don't believe she ever spun a hank o' yarn in her life. She'll get her teeth cut by and by. Abe is right. We're always dropping our apples and feeling very bad about it, until we find out that there are lots of apples just as good. I'm that way myself. I guess I've made it harder for Samson crying over lost apples. I'm going to try to stop it."

Then fell a moment of silence. Son she said:

"There's a bitter wind blowing and there's no great hurry about the rails, I guess. You sit here by the fire and read your book this forenoon. Maybe it will help you to find your work."

So it happened that the events of Harry's morning found their place in the diary which Sarah and Samson kept. Long afterward Harry added the sentences about the razor.

That evening Harry read aloud from the Life of Henry Clay, while Sarah and Samson sat listening by the fireside. It was the first of many evenings which they spent in a like fashion that winter. When the book was finished they read, on Abe's recommendation, Weem's Life of Washington.

Every other Sunday they went down to the schoolhouse to hear John Cameron preach. He was a working man, noted for good common sense, who talked simply and often effectively of the temptations of the frontier, notably those of drinking, gaming and swearing. One evening they went to a debate in the tavern on the issues of the day, in which Abe won the praise of all for an able presentation of the claim of Internal Improvements. During that evening Alexander Ferguson declared that he would not cut his hair until Henry Clay became president, the news of which resolution led to a like insanity in others and an age of unexampled hairiness on that part of the border.

For Samson and Sarah the most notable social event of the Winter was a chicken dinner at which they and Mr. and Mrs. James Rutledge and Ann and Abe Lincoln and Dr. Allen were the guests of the Kelsos. That night Harry stayed at home with the children.

Kelso was in his best mood.

"Come," he said, when dinner was ready. "Life is more than friendship. It is partly meat."

"And mostly Kelso," said Dr. Allen.

"Ah, Doctor! Long life has made you as smooth as an old shilling and nimbler than a sixpence," Kelso declared. "And, speaking of life, Aristotle said that the learned and the unlearned were as the living and the dead."

"It is true," Abe interposed. "I say it, in spite of the fact that it slays me."

"You? No! You are alive to your finger tips," Kelso answered.

"But I have mastered only eight books," said Abe.

"And one—the book of common sense, and that has wised you," Kelso went on. "Since I came to this country I have learned to beware of the one-book man. There are more living men in America than in any land I have seen. The man who reads one good book thoughtfully is alive and often my master in wit or wisdom. Reading is the gate and thought is the pathway of real life."

"I think that most of the men I know have read the Bible," said Abe.

"A wonderful and a saving fact! It is a sure foundation to build your life upon."

Kelso paused to pour whisky from a jug at his side for those who would take it.

"Let us drink to our friend Abe and his new ambition," he proposed.

"What is it?" Samson asked.

"I am going to try for a seat in the Legislature," said Abe. "I reckon it's rather bold. Old Samuel Legg was good deal of a nuisance down in Hardin county. He was always talking about going to Lexington, but never went."

"'You'll never get thar without startin'," said his neighbor.

"'But I'm powerful skeered fer fear I'd never git back' said Samuel. 'There's a big passel o' folks that gits killed in the city.'

"'You always was a selfish cuss. You ought to think o' yer neighbors,' said the other man.

"So I've concluded that if I don't start I'll never get there, and if I die on the way it will be a good thing for my neighbors," Abe added.

The toast was drunk, and by some in water, after which Abe said:

"If you have the patience to listen to it, I'd like to read my declaration to the voters of Sangamon County."

Samson's diary briefly describes this appeal as follows:

"He said that he wanted to win the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens. This he hoped to accomplish by doing something which would make him worthy of it. He had been thinking of the county. A railroad would do more for it than anything else, but a railroad would be too costly. The improvement of the Sangamon river was the next best thing. It's channel could be straightened and cleared of driftwood and made navigable for small vessels under thirty tons' burden. He favored a usury law and said, in view of the talk he had just heard, he was going to favor the improvement and building of schools, so that every one could learn how to read, at least, and learn for himself what is in the Bible and other great books. It was a modest statement and we all liked it."

"Whatever happens to Sangamon, one statement in that platform couldn't be improved," said Kelso.

"What is that?" Abe asked.

"It's the one that says you wish to win the regard of your fellows by serving them."

"It's a lot better than saying that he wishes to serve Abe," said Dr. Allen, a remark which referred to a former conversation with Abe, in which Kelso had had a part.

"You can trust Abe to take the right turn at every fork in the road," Kelso went on. "If you stick to that, my boy, and continue to study, you'll get there and away beyond any goal you may now see. A passion for service is more than half the battle. Since the other night at the tavern I've been thinking about Abe and the life we live here. I've concluded that we're all very lucky, if we are a bit lonesome."

"I'd like to know about that," said Sarah. "I'm a little in need of encouragement."

"Well, you may have observed that Abe has a good memory," he continued. "While I try to be modest about it, my own memory is a fairly faithful servant. It is due to the fact that since I left the university I have lived, mostly, in lonely places. It is a great thing to be where the register of your mind is not overburdened by the flow of facts. Abe's candidacy is the only thing that has happened here since Samson's raising, except the arrival and departure of Eliphalet Biggs. Our memories are not weakened by overwork. They have time for big undertakings — like Burns and Shakespeare and Blackstone."

"I've noticed that facts get kind o' slippery when they come in a bunch, as they did on our journey," said Samson. "Seems so they wore each other smooth and got hard to hold."

"Ransom Prigg used to say it was easy enough to ketch eels, but it was powerful hard to hold 'em," Abe remarked. "He caught three eels in a trap one day and the trap busted and let 'em loose in the boat. He kept grabbin' and tusslin' around the boat till the last eel got away. 'I never had such a slippery time in all the days o' my life,' said Rans. 'One eel is a dinner, but three eels is jest a lot o' slippin' an' disap'intment.'"

"That's exactly the point I make," said Kelso. "A man with too many eels in the boat will have none for dinner. The city man is at a great disadvantage. Events slip away from him and leave nothing. His intellect gets the habit of letting go. It loses its power to seize and hold. His impressions are like footprints on a beach. They are washed away by the next tide."

To Be Continued.

THE WRECKERS

By Francis Lynde

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Continued From Last Week.

"No, by Jupiter—it isn't all! In the past six months you've made Gus Henckel and me lose a cool half- million, Norcross. For a less provocation than that, many a man in this neck of the woods has been sent back East in the baggage car, wearing a wooden overcoat. You climb down, and do it while you can stay alive!"

For some little time after the three men went away the boss sat staring at the slip of paper on the desk slide. At the long last he got up, sort of tired-like, I thought, and said to me: "Jimmie, you go down and see if you can find a taxi, and we'll drive out to Major Kendrick's. I promised him I'd go out to the house, you remember."

CHAPTER XXV.

Flagged Down.

When our taxi stopped at the major's gate, somebody was coming out just as we were getting ready to go in. The light from the street arc was broken a good bit by the sidewalk trees, and the man had the visor of his big flat golf cap pulled down well over his eyes, but I knew him just the same. It was Collingwood!

This looked like more trouble. What was the president's nephew doing here? I wondered about that, and also, if the boss had recognized Collingwood. If he had, he made no sign, and a moment later I had punched the bell-push and Maisie Ann was opening the door for us.

"Both of you? oh, how nice!" she said, with a smile for the boss and a queer little grimace for me. "Come in. This is our evening for callers. Cousin Basil is out, but he'll be back pretty soon, and he left word for you to wait if you got here before he did."

That message was for the boss, and I lagged behind in the dimly lighted hall while she was showing him into the back parlor. I heard her wheel up a chair for him before the fire, and go on chattering to him about nothing, and by that I knew that there wasn't anybody else in the parlor and that she was just filling in the time until something else should happen.

It wasn't long until the something happened. I had dropped down on the hall settee, in the end of it next to the coat rack, and when Mrs. Sheila came down stairs and went through the hall, she didn't see me. A second later I heard the boss jump up and say, "At last! It seems as if you had been gone a year rather than a fortnight," and then Maisie Ann came dodging out and plunked herself down on the settee beside me.

You needn't tell me that we had no right to sit there listening; I know it well enough. On the other hand, I was just shirky enough to shift the responsibility to Maisie Ann. She didn't make any move to duck, so I didn't.

"You came out to see Cousin Basil?" Mrs. Sheila was saying to the boss. And then: "He had a telephone call from the Bullard, and he asked me to tell you to wait." After that, I guess she sat down to help him wait, for pretty soon we heard her say: "Cousin Basil has told me a little about the new trouble: have you been having another bad quarter of an hour?"

"The worst of the lot," the boss said gravely, and from that he went on to tell her about the Hatch visit and what had come of it; how the grafters had a new claw hold on him, now, made possible by an unwarranted piece of meddling on the part of the New York people in the political game.

It was while he was talking about this that Maisie Ann grabbed me by the wrist and dragged me boldly into the darkened front parlor, the door to which was just on the other side of the coat rack. I thought she had come to her right senses, at last, and was making the shift to break off the eavesdropping. That being the case, I was simply horrified when I found that she was merely fixing it so that we could both see and hear. The sliding doors between the two parlors were cracked open about an inch, and before I realized what she was doing she had pulled me down on the floor beside her, right in front of that crack.

"If you move or make a noise, I'll scream and they'll come in here and find us both!" she hissed in my ear; and because I didn't know what else to do with such a kiddish little termagent, I sat still. It was dastardly, I know; but what was I to do?

The first thing we saw was that the two in the other room were sitting at opposite sides of the fire. Mrs. Sheila was awfully pretty; prettier than I had ever seen her, because she had a lot more color in her face, and her eyes had that warm glow in them that even the grayest eyes can get when there is a human soul behind them, and the soul has got itself stirred up about something.

When the boss finished telling her about the Hatch talk, she said: "You mean that Mr. Dunton and his associates sent somebody out here to influence the election?"

The boss looked up sort of quick. "Yes; that is it, precisely. But how did you know?"

"You made the inference perfectly plain," she countered. "I have a reasoning mind, Graham; haven't you discovered it before this?"

The boss nodded soberly. "I have discovered a good many things about you during the past six months: one of them is that there was never another woman like you since the world began."

Knowing, as I did, that she had a husband alive and kicking around somewhere, it seemed as if I just couldn't stay there and listen to what a break of that kind on the boss' part was likely to lead up to. But Maisie Ann gripped my wrist until she hurt.

"You must listen!" she whispered fiercely. "You're taking care of him, and you've got to know!"

As on many other earlier occasions Mrs. Sheila slid away from the sentimental side of things just as easy as turning your hand over.

"You are too big a man to let an added difficulty defeat you now," she remarked calmly, going back to the business field. "You are really making a miraculous success. I have just spent two weeks in the capital, as you know, and everybody is talking about you. They say you are in a fair way to solve the big problem—the problem of bringing the railroads and the people together in a peaceable and profitable partnership—which is as it should be."

"It can be done; and I could do it right here on the Pioneer Short Line if I didn't have to fight so many different kinds of devils at the same time," said the boss, scowling down at the fire in the grate. And then with a quick jerk of his head to face her: "You sent the major a wire from the capital last night, telling him to persuade me not to go to Strathcona. Why did you do it? And how did you know I was thinking of going?"

For the first time in the whole six months I saw Mrs. Sheila get a little flustered, though she didn't show it much, only in a little more color in her cheeks.

"Some day, perhaps, I may tell you, but I can't now," she said sort of hurriedly. And then: "You must not ask me."

"But did you send the wire?"

"Yes."

"And you also sent another to Upton Van Britt?"

"I did."

The boss smiled. "That second message was an after-thought. You were afraid I'd be stubborn and go, anyway. That was some more of your marvelous inner reasoning. Tell me, Sheila, did you know that there was going to be a broken rail-joint set to kill me on that trip?"

That got her in spite of her heavenly calm and I could see her press her pretty lips together hard.

"Was that what they did?" she asked, a bit trembly.

He nodded. "Van Britt was on the pilot engine ahead of my car, and he found it. There was no harm done. It was bad enough, God knows, to set a trap that would have killed everybody on the train; but this other thing that has been pulled off tonight is even worse. Mr. Dunton and his unprincipled followers have set a thing on foot here which is due to grind us all to powder. Past that, they have contrived to handcuff me so that I can't make a move without pulling down consequences of a personal nature upon President Dunton, himself."

"Now my 'marvelous inner reasoning' has gone quite blind," she said, with a queer little smile. "You'll have to explain."

"It's simple enough," said the boss shortly. "If Mr. Dunton had sent only hired emissaries out here to bribe the members of the legislature—but he didn't; he included a member of his own family."

I was looking straight at Mrs. Sheila as he spoke, and I saw a sudden frightened shock jump into the slate-gray eyes. Just for a second. Before you could count one, it was gone and she was saying quietly:

"A member of his own family? That is very singular, isn't it?"

"It is, and it isn't. The man who was sent with the bribe money has every qualification for the job, I should say, save one—discretion. And I'm not sure that he may not be discreet enough, when he isn't drunk."

Again I saw the curious look in her eyes, and this time it was almost like the shrinking from a blow.

"Was there—was this thing that was done actually criminal?" she asked, just breathing it at him.

"It was, indeed. The election laws of this state have teeth. It is a penitentiary offense to bribe either the electorate or the law-makers."

There was silence for a little time, and she was no longer looking at him; she was staring into the heart of the glowing coals in the grate basket. By and by she said: "You haven't told me this man's name—the one who did the bribing; may I know it?"

I knew just what the boss was going to do, and he did it; took the slip of paper that Dedmon had written on from his pocket and passed it across to her. If there was another shock for her none of us could see it. She had her face turned away when she looked at the name on the paper. Pretty soon she said, sort of drearily:

"Once you told me that the true test of any human being came when he was asked to eliminate the personal factor; to efface himself completely in order that his cause might prosper. Do you still believe that?"

"Of course. It's all in the day's work. Any cause worth while is vastly bigger than any man who is trying to advance it."

"Than any man, yes; but for a woman, Graham; wouldn't you allow something for the woman?"

"I thought we had agreed long ago that there is no double standard, either in morals or ethics—one thing for the man and another for the woman. That is your own attitude, isn't it?"

She didn't say whether it was or not. She was holding the bit of paper he had given her so that the light from the fire fell upon it when she said: "I suppose your duty is quite clear. In the slang of the street, you must 'beat Mr. Hatch to it.' You must be the first to denounce this bribery, clearing yourself and letting the axe fall where it will. You owe that much to yourself, to the men who have fought shoulder to shoulder with you, and to that wider circle of the public which is beginning to believe that you are honest and sincere, don't you?"

The boss was shaking his head a bit doubtfully.

"It isn't quite so simple as that," he objected. "I don't know that I'd have any compunctions about sending Collingwood to the dump. If the half of what they say of him is true, he is a spineless degenerate and hardly worth saving. But to do as you suggest would be open rebellion, you know; while Dunton remains president, I am his subordinate, and if I should expose him and his nephew, the situation here would become simply impossible."

"Well?" she prompted.

"Such a move would rightly and properly bring a wire demand for my resignation, of a nature that couldn't be ignored—only it would not, because I should anticipate it by resigning first. That is a small matter, introducing the personal element which we have agreed should be eliminated. But the results to others; to the men of my staff and the rank and file, and to the public, which, as you say, is just beginning to realize some of the benefits of a real partnership with its principal railroad; these things can't be so easily ignored."

"You have thought of some other expedient?"

"No; I haven't got that far yet. But I am determined that Hatch shall not be allowed to work his graft a second time upon the people who are trusting me. I believe in the new policy we are trying out. I'd fling my own fortune into the gap if I had one, and, more than that, I'd pull in every friend I have in the world if by so doing I could stand the Pioneer Short Line upon a solid foundation of honest ownership. That is all that is needed in the present crisis—absolutely all."

He was on his feet now and tramping back and forth on the hearth rug. At one of his backturnings I saw Mrs. Sheila reach out quickly and lay the bit of paper with its accusing scrawl on the glowing coals. Then she said, quite calm again:

"In time to come you will accomplish even that, Graham—this change of ownership that we have talked of and dreamed about. It is the true solution of the problem; not Government ownership, but ownership by the people who have the most at stake—the public and the workers. You are a strong man, and you will bring it about. But this other man—who is not strong; the man whose name was written upon the bit of paper I have just thrown into the fire. . . ."

He wheeled quickly and what he said made me feel as if a cold wind were blowing up the back of my neck, because I hadn't dreamed that he would remember Collingwood well enough to recognize him in that passing moment on the sidewalk.

"That man," he muttered, sort of gratingly: "I had completely forgotten. He was here just a little while ago. I met him as I was coming in. Did he come to see your cousin—the major?"

"No," she said, matching his low tone; "he came to see me."

"You?"

"Yes. Finding himself in a pitfall which he has digged with his own hands, he is like other men of his kind; he would be very glad to climb out upon the shoulders of a woman."

I guess the boss saw red for a minute, but the question he asked had to come.

"By what right did he come to you, Sheila?"

"By what he doubtless thinks is the best irght in the world. He is my husband."

It was out at last, and the boss' poor little house of cards that I knew he had been building all these months had got its knock-down in just those four quietly spoken words. Maisie Ann was still gripping my wrist, and I felt a hot tear go splash on my hand. "Oh, I could kill him!" she whispered, meaning Collingwood, I suppose.

To Be Continued.

FASHIONS BY MARTHA HOLDEN

LIKE grandmother's miniature coming to life is Miss 9628—all except the style of her blouse which is quite modern. The blouse shows no partiality for if it ties on one side, it also ties on the other, no chance for argument at all even though the design of the material looks like question marks gone wild.

The pretty model plays with her beads, first so you will notice her arms which are graceful, second for something to do and last to call attention to the becoming lines of her blouse—not for a moment to show off her jewels. If her mind were on the beads she would not touch them, for what string of beads is there that is not ready to break at the slightest excuse? We have heard of jewelers who have taken fate in their own hands and have patiently tied knots between the beads so that they cannot all roll off at once, for it is another one of their shortcomings to break just as one is boarding a car or walking to one's pew in church or some equally embarassing time when scrambling for the miserable little things would seem beneath us. We must admit that they do lend a charm while they behave properly—pearls for youth, amber for the serious minded, turquoise for the blonde and jade for the adventurous maiden. Coral of course gives a hint of romance, especially the white flecked with pink, but whatever kind you choose learn to love the real stones rather than the imitations, for one string of real beads, be it ever so humble, is worth far more than twenty make-believes.

Don't let the buttons on Miss 1087's shoulders fool you. They are useless but decorative and the panels are quite proud of themselves to think that they have nerve enough to hang below the hem of the skirt. You can't tell what panels will do these days since they have been given the right-of-way.

"Which way shall we go?" asks the stripes of Miss 1062's gingham. "Anyway," she answers, "so you keep in line." They managed very well, don't you think?

A Russian blouse is in no danger of starving, so Miss 1128 does not have to worry about that. Wouldn't you think she was instructing a class in expression the way she is setting the style for holding the right hand? Even sweet 1130 and the babe in the corner are imitating her although their extreme youth deprives them of the authoritative gesture. Aren't you just aching to pull up those socks and squeeze that starchy new suit a wee bit?

Would our friends break the pose, do you think, long enough to wave goodbye?

No. 9628—Ladies' Blouse—Cut in sizes 36 to 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 1¼ yards 36-inch material with ¼ yard 18-inch contrasting.

No. 1087—Ladies' Dress—Cut in sizes 36 to 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4¾ yards 32-inch material with 1½ yards binding.

No. 1062—Ladies' House Dress—Cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4 yards 36-inch material with 4¾ yards binding.

No. 1128—Misses' or Small Women's Dress—Cut in sizes 14 to 20 years. Size 16 requires 5 yards 36-inch material.

No. 1130—Girls' Dress—Cut in sizes 6 14 years. Size 8 requires 2¾ yards 36-inch material with ¼ yard 36-inch contrasting and 1⅝ yards ruffling.

No. 1123—Boys Suit—Cut in sizes 2 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 1¾ yards 36-inch material with 2¼ yards ruffling.

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of the above designs at the rate of 15 cents for each pattern. These patterns are stylish and perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give number, size, age, etc.

MARTHA HOLDEN BOOKS OF FASHIONS issued quarterly, 10c a copy. Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

AN OPEN LETTER

Youngstown, Ohio.

DR. PIERCE'S INVALIDS' HOTEL,
Buffalo, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—I owe my good health of to-day to Dr. Pierce's medicines. During my early married life I developed inward weakness which caused me to become all run-down in health and I would suffer so with pain that I could not stand or lie with any degree of comfort, and at times I would faint away. I cannot begin to tell how much I suffered. I doctored but did not get any better, and was told an operation was necessary. To this I would not consent. A friend of mine advised me to try Dr. Pierce's medicines. I took the "Favorite Prescription" and the "Golden Medical Discovery," alternately, and was completely restored to health and strength, which I am still enjoying. I always recommend Dr. Pierce's medicines to my friends when they are ailing.

Very truly yours,

MRS. J. W. SMITH,
560 High St.

NOTE:—These medicines of Dr. Pierce's contain no alcohol, now sold in tablet form as well as in liquid by all druggists. Send 10 cents to Dr. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., for large trial package of either, in tablet form.

TOLEDO BLADE

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

D. R. Locke's (Nasby's) Newspaper

TOLEDO BLADE CO., Publishers, Toledo, Ohio.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
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Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice at Toledo, Ohio, under the act of 1918.

Read the Advertising

We will not, knowingly, accept advertising from a dishonest concern. Our readers are our friends and an advertisement is an introduction of the advertiser into the homes of our friends.

We will not, knowingly, introduce a dishonest advertiser into your TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE and guarantee his honesty any more than you would knowingly introduce a dishonest person to your bank and guarantee his note.

When you answer an advertisement, refer to The Weekly Blade.

THURSDAY, NOV. 3, 1921.

Dining room sets are coming down. Now if food only would.

Speculators find that the trademark, "Made in Germany," doesn't add anything to the value of the German mark.

November 11 gives us another lively holiday. And it is one holiday that was born of universal noise.

Cynics never frightened anybody away from the matrimonial altar. They simply talk themselves out of a lot of happiness.

Picking out a few laws for observance and violating the others is like keeping the Ten Commandments on Mondays and Fridays only.

Lima Beane says the Chicago professor who announced recently that 90 per cent of the women are ugly is still running at large.

Anyway, a navy is a good advertisement for a nation. And see what advertising has done for chewing gum.

Weather Lore

The weather prophets do not really know whether or not the coming Winter is to be a severe one or not. In saying it will be, they are staking their faith in the integrity of the law of averages. But it is just as well for people to accept the prophecies as sound. It is always wise to prepare against possible eventualities. Particularly this Autumn we should be cautious about letting go of jobs, cautious as to idling and shirking. Industry is feeling its way back slowly and painfully. It will be checked in that progress if it has not clothed itself to withstand a hard Winter, if on top of a cold, paralyzing spell of weather there are strikes, injudicious demands upon its resources, ill-advised legislation. A long period of freezing will be bad enough. Unrest and loafing will make it worse.

Shall an Industry Pay Its Own Way?

A large body of the railroad workers is said to be strongly in favor of a principle laid down by the British coal workers last Spring —that where an industry lacks the income to pay wages its wage-earners feel they should have the government grant a subsidy making this payment possible.

Subsidies have been granted in various forms. The United States is today subsidizing the merchant marine while avoiding using that provocative term for it. The idea of the subsidy is contained in the accepted policy of the protective tariff.

Yet wherever subsidies have been granted in the past the industries benefiting thereby have still had to practice economy, to develop efficiency constantly, to seize upon improvements as they were offered. Competition kept the industries up to the mark if nothing else. No industry, subsidized in any indirect way by the government, has been enabled to settle back, take it easy and banish anxiety because it felt that, if it failed to make reasonable earnings, Uncle Sam would come walking in with his money bags and fill up the till.

Railroads are hard set to make ends meet. The rate of return of railroad property investment decreased from 6.16 per cent in 1916 to 0.32 per cent in 1920. Even if they succeeded in lowering wages as far as they desire the executives will have to spend many wakeful hours in figuring out ways of saving and ways of earning. Not only the railroad people, but the whole country will be the better for the intelligence that will have to be applied to the tasks. But if it is decided to tax all the population to make up the difference between income and outgo then no railroad man need spur his mentality to keep his industry above water. Why should he? A kindly government would let him economize to the fullest on brain matter.

Several months ago, a representative of the railroad workers issued a pamphlet in which he attempted to show up certain costly wastes and habits of which the railroad companies were guilty. One was to understand that if these costs were eliminated it would be no trouble at all for the corporations to continue paying the highest wages.

If there is anything in these charges, the railway unions should use them extensively and persistently in fighting against wage reductions. They will have all the irresistible power of facts as against error or just mere opinion. It would be unfortunate if the notion of subsidizing the wage item of railroad costs should capture the fancy of most of the workers. It is altogether unlikely that, in this, they would obtain the support of the country.

The Agricultural Bloc

Of more interest to the country than the agricultural bloc so-called should be the conditions which have caused congressmen with large farming constituencies to join forces.

The occupational group which first went through the process of deflation was that of the farmers. It is still suffering from heavy economic adversities. Farm products are sold in a low market. Most of the farm necessities are still bought in a high market. The manufacturer can and does raise the price of his products to cover costly transportation rates. The farmer has been unable to do this. In some parts of the West corn is today cheaper than coal, weight for weight. In parts of the northwest, drought was narrowly escaped only to be followed by destructive hail storms. Grain has been rushed to market with the consequence that prices have broken almost continuously since the harvest. The pressure of need was behind this flooding stream.

One will note that farmers have been blamed for making extensions during their period of prosperity and now find these extensions nearly beyond their ability to carry. If there is to be criticism for this possible want of foresight, the criticism should be made to include the average manufacturer and merchant. It is human nature to make such employment of gains. Enterprise would atrophy and wither away if profits, coming fast, did not inspire men to supplement satisfaction with hopeful undertakings in which were an element of chance.

The strength of the agricultural bloc in the framing of national legislation is, no doubt, exaggerated. Only a few years ago it was said that all measures, to get as far as the White House, had first to receive the approval of the labor unions—a stupid over-estimation both of labor power and of labor activity. The agricultural bloc has not yet been stoutly opposed. Its influence has not been tested. But strong or weak, the bloc should be judged simply by what it can do and does do for farm people, needing help greatly. It is no less true today than it was yesterday that we cannot experience a real recovery from depression until the countryside is happy.

The Leader

The fact that the United States has no particular advantage to gain over other nations, that she has no special concession to strive for or position to attain, makes her the natural leader at the Washington conference.

Not even the settlement of the questions of the Pacific can give the United States anything all the world will not share in. Japan's activities in Asia and among the islands of the Pacific carry with them a threat to her security. If it is specifically laid down what these activities shall be, how far they may go and just where they must stop, then the Japanese can go ahead without, at the same time, adding to their navy or speeding up the training of soldiers. Any war on the Pacific would react on neutrals exactly as the war in Europe did. Italy and France, scarce less than Britain, Japan and America, should desire that a source of trouble, seemingly affecting only the Japanese and the Americans, be smoothed away.

So we cannot be suspected of attempting to obtain an agreement upon limiting armaments for any sordid and selfish ends. It has to be admitted by all the conferring powers that the United States can afford better than themselves to build up enormous navies and finance great armies. Our disinterestedness cannot be challenged.

At all such conferences, some one nation invariably takes the lead though all the nations may have equal voice and the same voting power. We will probably find that, immediately upon the organization of the meeting, the American conferees will assume charge, will act as arbiter where wrangling occurs or is threatened, will act as guarantors, to a degree, of the good faith of those offering reasonable propositions.

The moral value of the American position cannot be over estimated. It is the best assurance the world has that this conference will be productive of good works.

The Ghost

It is foolish to entertain the notion that the federal taxes are not to be shifted. According to the secretary of the treasury the government needs only $4,675,000,000 for new ... draining, ...nditures, and whate... Population inc...s performs in tax ...es not. The ac...cessarily be nearly all redistribution and very little elimination.

A slight consideration of the agitation proceeding in various quarters for the reduction of government taxes shows that no thought is given as to where these taxes, if trimmed away, are elsewhere to be applied.

The idea seems to be that the other fellow can take care of his own tax troubles, or at least will have to.

The sporting goods manufacturers, for example, are using the sporting magazines for working up sentiment against taxes on their wages. There is nothing said about the possibility that the businesses or occupations of the readers of these magazines might have to take over the shifted burdens. The organs of finance are hotly opposed to the "higher brackets" income taxes. Yet, as Secretary Mellon's recommendations indicate, these larger taxes cannot be reduced without increasing the taxes on smaller income tax payers.

The national debt must be materially reduced before a great deal of paring—actual elimination—of taxes can be undertaken. The country might just as well make up its mind now, as some time it must, that the best congress can do in tax revision is to redistribute the taxes more equably, remove injustices, cut away the things that have been a check on the creation of taxable wealth, alter the flow of capital from investment in tax-exempt securities to investment in commerce and industry.

The results are bound to be disappointing to persons who have the vague feeling that congress can exercise some sort of magic and benevolently reduce all taxes to a whisper. The thing is impossible. There is that four or five billions of dollars to be raised. It will be a ghost at our national feast for a considerable period of time to come.

Pettiness in the Senate

The opposition in the senate to the treaty of peace with Germany was an interesting and, to an extent, an entertaining illustration of the fact that many of our statesmen cannot free themselves from considerations of domestic politics when dealing with international affairs.

Senator Reed, one of the Democratic opponents, pretended to see in the treaty some lurking friendliness to the principle of a League of Nations. The senator has obtained a strong following in his state by specializing in lambasting the league. Senator Watson of Georgia, newly come to the senate, thinks that Reed is a good pattern for him to copy. When the treaty was in committee, Senator Williams of Mississippi highly approved it. Then former President Wilson voiced his criticism. Immediately, Williams reversed himself. He right-abouted so fast that for a moment his toes were in that part of his shoes his heels should have occupied. Mr. Wilson still has his friends and worshipers, and Senator Williams probably felt he could not afford to be in their ill graces. Two Republicans registered opposition, Senators Borah and La Follette. These gentlemen are endeavoring, as nearly as they can, to show the country that their Republicanism has no handcuffs and shackles, by jinks! It is phoney insurgency and make-believe progressivism.

The treaty with Germany differed little from the conventional order of treaties. It contained nothing which senators haven't endorsed over and over since first there was an American senate. Behind the opposition were only partisan considerations, petty and localized political motives, the wish to attract attention.

The United States is getting deeper and deeper into world affairs. She cannot keep out of them. More and more she will need in the senate men who decline to measure their decisions by the yardstick of domestic politics of a stunted, scrubby order.

Ways of Prices

Living costs seemed last Spring to be upon a long hike downward. But in July camp was made and for several weeks the general level of prices scarcely changed at all. Recently a reverse movement became noticeable, and so once more there is the old complaint about war prices and inflation prices and profiteering.

Certain writers upon economics say that what most is needed now is a "stabilization of prices." Just exactly what that means is a secret of these gentlemen. There never has been a fixed place for prices, even when named by law. They have always had the character of the waters of a tidal stream, moving constantly backward and forward.

The industrial depression following the panic of 1875, corresponding to the after-war break in our latest period of prosperity, was followed by an increase in iron prices of nearly 35 a ton, by higher cotton, corn and wheat. By 1881, the country was in joyous mood over the business activity of the times. Nevertheless, commodity prices, as indicated by the index figures, were lower. For 12 years thereafter the price level continued to go down. Not until 15 years after 1881 was there a change in this tide.

What we are probably experiencing now is one of those little upward spurts of prices that are a result of the conviction that the worst of the hard times is over. It is independent of the broad, steady movement in the direction of lower and constantly lower prices until a bottom is reached which is economically unendurable. The records of more than 100 years show cycles of prices that are not unlike cycles of weather. The movement goes forward, whether in one direction or another, even if there are small pauses and reversals in the course of business oscillation.

"I am no lame duck," says Tom Marshall, on a Washington visit. Neither is Tom a goose.

A Kansas bride has been arrested for poisoning the man to whom she was married six hours before he died. The ladies are moving swiftly these days.

EDISON DECLARES 98 PERCENT OF PUBLIC CANNOT UNDERSTAND SELF-EVIDENT FACT

School Methods Blamed; Minds Atrophy Between Ages of 11 and 14, He Says.

BY ALLAN L. BENSON.

(Copyright, 1921, by International News Service.)

NEITHER you nor anybody else, said Thomas A. Edison to me, "can write a self-evident fact so plainly that three per cent of those who read it can understand it. On second thought, I think I would reduce the number who can understand it to two per cent."

The interview took place in his laboratory at Orange, N. J. When I entered the door and caught sight of him he was bending over the same desk where I had seen him 15 years ago. His big white head bent down over papers he was studying. He looked up and smiled with the cordiality that everyone who knows Edison will recall.

At my first question he plunged into the interview with all of the remarkable vigor that he puts into his work. Mr. Edison is remarkable not only for his achievements but for the tenacity with which he clings to the strength of a young man. His father died at the age of 104 and then only because, as Mr. Edison says, the cells of his body wished to separate and reassemble in some other body.

The elder Edison, in perfect health, had been visiting one of his daughters. One day he said to her: "I think I will go over to visit"—naming another daughter—"and die." He went and in two days he was dead.

Edison Going to School.

Thomas A. Edison has been going to school lately. His instructors are those who apply to him for employment. By studying their answers to his famous questionnaire, he is learning new things about the human race. He is in his 75th year and knew a good deal about his fellow men before he launched his questionnaire but he says the things he has learned recently astonish him. Some of the things he learned saddened him. The answers to one question in his latest questionnaire he will not publicly discuss because they constitute an indictment of a large percentage of those applying to him for employment.

"You write an article," continued Mr. Edison, "and write it as plainly as you can and think people understand you. You are wrong. Only two per cent can understand, because only two per cent have sufficient imagination. That is why it takes so long to get any kind of needed legislation in this country. It takes 25 or 30 years to put anything over. If the people of the United States had imagination, they could understand a thing the first time they were told and be ready to act at once."

"If only two per cent can understand," Mr. Edison was asked, "what chance is there for self-government."

"Not a chance on earth," he replied. "We have no self-government. We have government by a little group of men, most of whom are lawyers. You know what Herbert Spencer said about governments. He said the average intelligence represented by governmental acts was lower than the intelligence of the least intelligent member of the government. That explains a lot of things about governments."

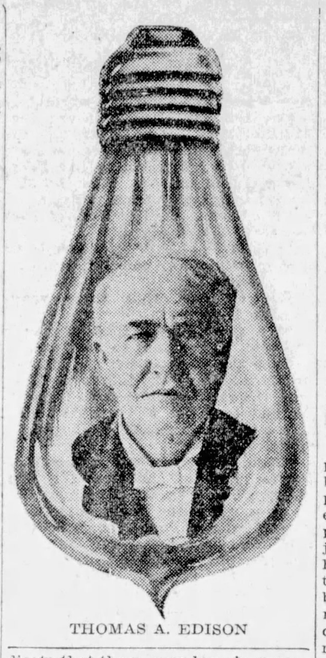
Intellect Making Strides.

Edison was asked if human intellect had gained anything in power since the days of the Greek philosophers.

"I think it has gained a great deal in power," he replied. "The Greek philosophers were pretty blind. Almost everything we have today was before their eyes but they could not see much of anything. The lathe was looking at them. The turbine was staring them in the face. The internal combustion engine that is being so wonderfully developed today could have been produced almost as easily by the ancient Greeks as it was by us. It is astounding how long things can remain right in front of us and not be observed, or at least not understood. Humboldt said it was a standing reflection upon science that it did not understand and therefore could not explain the passage of force between the two ends of a horseshoe magnet. It is just as much of a reflection upon us that we do not yet know how a bird sustains itself in the air without flapping its wings."

The fact that each generation produces two per cent who are able to understand a self evident fact when plainly stated, seemed to indicate that there were laws in operation that inexorably produced the two per cent. Mr. Edison was asked if he did not consider that the two per cent were created by the fortuitous operation of natural laws and he said he did. He was then asked if he believed it might be possible to discover the laws that create superior beings and consciously go about it to accelerate the speed at which humanity is intellectually improving.

"The possibility already exists in theory," he replied, "and it will exist in fact as soon as we learn more about the laws that produce brain power. At present we know very little about these laws. It is all a matter of association. I mean by that, it is a matter of the association of the little fellows inside of us that contain whatever intellect we possess. We are made of cells and some, but not all of these cells manifest whatever intelligence we possess. Some parents happen to be suited to each other and their product has exceptional brain power. Just like two men going into partnership. If they happen to be just the right kind of men and also happen to be suited to each other they make a wonderful success at business. A thousand other partnership fail and nobody knows why one succeeded and the others did not."



THOMAS A. EDISON

Believes in Eugenics.

Mr. Edison believes in the theory of eugenics but he is not so sure of its practicability.

"A million daisies grow in a field and all are pure white except one," he said. "Burbank, with the eye of a hawk observes that one is a little different and in a little while produces a black daisy. The point is, that daisies can be bred to order and human beings cannot. Human beings will not stand for it."

An effort was made to ask Mr. Edison in a delicate way if he knew of any reason from his knowledge of his parents, why he was one of the two per cent

He wrinkled up his brow a good deal before he said a word. When he spoke he was not definite. He said he might have a general idea but nothing definite. It was plain that he, himself, did not know.

The only clew he gave to his own case was in discussing education Edison, as he says in his sketch in "Who's Who" never went to school, his formal education consisting only of "some instruction from his mother."

"The important thing," he said, "is not to make young children study things they don't like. The moment school is not play it is an injury. I don't know quite the age at which a child's mind atrophies, but it is somewhere between the ages of 11 and 14. Make a child study what it does not like and keep this up until it is 14 years old and its brain is impaired forever.

"The kindergarten is the place to begin. Children like to learn if they are taught right. They have great curiosity. But they want to be interested. Our educational methods do not interest them. Change these methods and many more 'freaks' will be produced. I am a freak."

Development Possibilities.

Mr. Edison stopped, as he often does during an interview and remained silent almost a minute. Then he looked up and said:

"The possibilities for the development of the human brain are almost infinite. Think of that boy, 12 years old, who can play 25 games of chess at once and beat the best experts in the world. He is a prodigy, of course, but the prodigy only shows what we are all made of if we can only release our potentialities."

Edison Epigrams

"Neither you nor anybody else can write a self evident fact so plainly that three per cent of those who read it can understand it. On second thought, I think I would reduce the number who can understand to two per cent."

"We have no self government. We have government by a little group of men, most of whom are lawyers."

"The Greek philosophers were blind. Almost everything we have today was before their eyes, but they could not see much of anything."

"The possibility of discovering laws that create superior beings already exists in theory, and will exist in fact as soon as we learn more about the laws that produce brain power."

"The important thing is not to make young children study things they don't like. The moment school is not play it is an injury."

"Make a child study what it does not like and keep this up until it is 14 years old and its brain is impaired forever."

HIGH LIFE

BY WALT MASON.

THE dame, resolved on suicide, sat down and wrote some parting lines, explaining why, before she died, and took in all her divers signs. "Too much high life, and here's the end; I've fractured man's and nature's laws;" and then she shot a lady friend, and killed herself, without a pause. You read it in the public prints, and doubtless gave it little thought, so many tales of crimson tints are daily to your doorstep brought. The words of moralists seem vain, the folks must have their gaudy time; "too much high life"—that will explain one-half the carnival of crime. Too much joy-riding in the night, when sober men are in their coops; too much pursuing cheap delight, and letting duty loop the loops. Too much of crazed and fevered love, of wedding pledges cast aside; and now the thistles grow above the slayer and the suicide. The wave of crime still sweeps along, and every hour some victims fall; right seems submerged beneath the wrong; "too much high life" explains it all. Too much high life has filled the jails with delegates bereft of hope, with foolish dames and jingled males who face the hangman and the rope.

Copyright by George Matthew Adams.

JUST FOLKS

BY EDGAR A. GUEST.

Empty-Handed

He piled it up for years and years,
His fortune larger grew.
Men's jeers he braved, as he scrimped and saved,
As ever the selfish do.

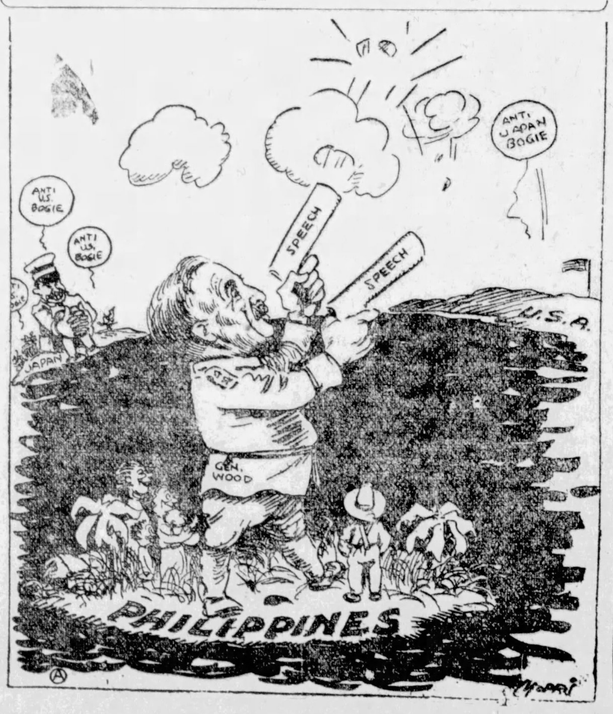
He gave to nothing and bought no more
Than he thought was his urgent need—
He'd have plenty of gold when he was old,
And that was his constant creed.

Plenty of gold when his hair was gray,
To spend upon pomp and pride—
But having his pile, with a tired smile
He folded his hands and died.

Then his soul went up to the pearly gates
Where they asked of him to show,
As they do each one, what he'd ever done
With his time on the earth below.

Then he proudly told of the gold he'd made,
And the smiling angel throng
Said: "Let us behold one piece of your gold,
Surely you brought it along?"

Setting Japan an Example



WAIT A MINUTE

BY HOWARD P. WARWICK

Uncle Henry says, "One reason why I'm not a speed maniac is because I'm not a customer of John D."

Life's Discomforts

Listening to an old joke.
Laughing at it.
Repeating it.

Girls used to say they were sweet 16 and had never been kissed. Now they say they're under 20 and have been kissed so often that it's old stuff.

Nothing has been heard of Bergdoll for a long time. Maybe he's hiding in Milwaukee.

TOWN GOSSIP

Mrs. Bradley Gordon believes in showing her friends their places, so Bradley is going to exchange his touring car for a roadster so there won't be any place left for friends.

A mischievous boy throws corn at Halloween, but a mean one hurls bricks.

Immediately after a girl receives her engagement ring she uses her left hand so much that she would become ambidextrous if the novelty didn't wear off so soon.

JIMMY'S ESSAYS

Awtoes.

I've learned wun thing sins riting my last leter and that iz that ther izza leter S in the alfabett. So from now on I will yuse it wuns in a while. I am going to rite about awtoes. My grandpa nevver new what an awtoe waz when he wazza kid. That iz why he iz living now. Most evvryboddy haz an awtoe now but no munny in the bank. Mamma sez you cant ride around in a bank book but papa sez you get intrist from a bank book but an awtoe taks instedd of givving.

Sins we got our awtoe I hardly evver see papa enny more. He iz always out in the garrage. Mamma wont lett me go neer it. She sez ownly a deff persun coodnt blush therr. Whenn we are not riding in our awtoe papa iz wurking under it. It iz nevver lownsum but mamma iz. She sez she dusnt no papa well enuff enny more to cawl him by hiz furst name.—Jimmy.

UNCLE HENRY'S EPISTLES.

To Keep Klean Laundry Co.

Gentlemen:

Enclosed please find miscellaneous assortment of adulterated linen called collars which you sent me evidently under the impression that I have a fluctuating neck which changes with the weather. My neck isn't like my waistline. It doesn't expand and contract.

Back in 1865 men were much wiser than now. They wore adjustable steel collars. That eliminated the trouble of sending them to the laundry although those collars would have been more able to stand laundry treatment than if they had been made of linen. Probably at that time one cleaned his steel collar with a file. I bet though they rusted if the Summer was very hot.

Collars drive many a man insane nowadays. I am always looking for a clean one and if I am lucky to have more than one on Sunday morning all the neighbors are over borrowing the surplus so they can go to church.

I sent you one dozen collars size 15 and received from your so-called laundry four 14's, four 16's, three 17's and one shirt. Thanks for the shirt. My wife can use it for a dust rag as it's pink and doesn't agree with me. It's a wonder you didn't send me a dozen bananas or oranges instead of collars.

Another thing I want to mention is that the collars you sent may have been in a laundry but they looked as if they had come from a coal bin or carpenter's tool chest. They were of dull lead color, specked with black. The edges would easily saw through the knottiest two-by-four ever sent out of a lumber yard.

That shirt you sent by mistake was no good advertisement for a laundry. If you think you clean clothes your thinker is not hitting on all four cylinders. That shirt looked as if it had been through a food chopper or a threshing machine. Another trip to your plant and it would make good sausage, if eatable. As for me, I wouldn't wear a pink shirt, let alone eat one.

I hope this letter doesn't arouse your antagonism but when a fellow needs a collar he needs one. Nothing else will do. Just remember that I missed two movies simply because there was nothing in the house on Sunday morning to conceal my Adam's apple. I couldn't take any tucks in my neck and therefore couldn't wear any of the various sizes of collars I found in the package. If I had been able to wear one the edges would have completely severed my jugular vein.

Next time, if any, I'm going to send you a collar of every size but 15 and see if you won't return that size. That's what I call strategy but a fellow who deals with a laundry needs that quality as well as a wonderful disposition if he wants to remain happy and carefree.

Your former customer,
Uncle Henry.

Birmingham Paper Reproduces "Star" for Pres. Harding

When President and Mrs. Harding reached Birmingham, Ala., they were presented with the day's issue of the Marion, Ohio, Star, which formed a part of the Birmingham Age-Herald.

The news contents of the Star were telegraphed to Birmingham and reproduced with title lines, head lines and text just as they appeared in Marion. The Marion Star is owned by President Harding.

AUSTRIAN ASSEMBLY VOTES FOR FULL STRENGTH ARMY

The Austrian assembly adopted a resolution providing for the increase in the army to full strength provided in the treaty of St. Germain. The resolution also provides that Austria request the league of nations to permit the establishment of a militia system for the disarming of Hungary immediately and the complete transfer to Austria of Burgenland, thus carrying out the provisions of the treaty of Trianon.

ABE MARTIN

"Auto traffic is gittin' so thick that you're nearer t' where you want t' go if you stay at home than you would be if you tried t' drive there,' said Tell Binkley t'day.

We'd hate to be a barber an' have t' agree with ever'buddy.

VARIETIES

Many Japanese women gild their teeth.

The owl parrot of the South Pacific islands rarely flies.

The United States levied its first internal revenue tax in 1791.

Cyclones revolve in opposite directions in the two hemispheres.

Some forms of seaweed contain as much as 40 per cent of sugar.

Volcanoes are most thickly grouped in Guatemala and Java.

Paraffin is found in the native state in coal and bituminous strata.

Mt. Etna, Europe's greatest volcano, rises immediately from the sea.

Frigate birds have a wing expansion sometimes reaching 10 or 12 feet.

Thirty-eight per cent of the electricity we utilize comes from water power.

More than 100 tons of wood is consumed daily in the form of matches.

Fireproof barrels made from sugar mill refuse have been invented in Hawaii.

Canada has a larger railway mileage in proportion to population than any other country.

Of the $32,000,000 expended for a first-class battleship, $21,000,000 is for the machinery.

The Tay in Scotland carries more water into the ocean than any other river in Great Britain.

Sturgeon weighing as much as 1,000 pounds have been caught in Snake river, in Idaho.

Germany produced only about 30,000 tons of crude petroleum from domestic wells last year.

Drugs and toilet preparations have been discovered in tombs dating back to 1500 B. C.

Before the establishment of national mints coins were made by contract at a fixed price.

The canvasback duck was known to the epicure long before it was described by the naturalists.

After struggling for the privilege since 1888, women have been admitted to the bar in Belgium.

One of the first schools for girls in Japan was opened by an American woman in Yokohama in 1871.

A chemist has developed a process for producing tartaric, citric, lactic and succinic acids from benzine.

Heiresses marrying Europeans have taken from America dowries amounting to more than $124,000,000.

The manufacture of carpets on a large scale was started by Henry IV., king of France, at the Louvre in 1607.

Some of the caterpillars found in the region of the Darling river in Australia are more than six inches in length.

According to Scottish custom, the gift of a bunch of heather to a Highland lassie is equal to an offer of marriage.

The coral roads of Bermuda are among the finest in the world. They are as smooth as a dance floor and are never dirty.

Eighty different workmen have a part in perfecting the 10,000 pieces in a grand piano before it is put together.

An Argentine physician treats whooping cough by injections of an extract brewed from the patient's sputum.

Some of the Parisian tailors issue elaborate catalogues and photographs containing designs for clothing of pet dogs.

In 1919-20 there were nearly 17,000 former British army men enrolled in the universities in the United Kingdom.

The future air forces of the French army will have no less than 140 battle squadrons and 50 observation squadrons.

In 1790 only 29,000,000 pounds of tobacco was sold in the United States. Last year the sales reached 914,000,000 pounds.

During the last year the crude oil production in California reached a total of 105,613,706 barrels, the largest ever recorded.

Few plants will grow under a yew, and the ash tree is regarded as very injurious to vegetables growing in its shade.

The percentage of foreign-born people of the whole population of the United States is smaller today than it has been since 1860.

Perhaps the most quickly-written hymn was From Greenland's Icy Mountains, which was composed by Bishop Heber in a little more than 15 minutes.

In India lizards are hunted for their skins. The skins, when tanned, are made into women's and children's shoes, purses and handbags and are exported.

The king of Spain is an ardent "movie fan." Sometimes when a big picture is running in Madrid he may be seen waiting like an ordinary individual in the line at the box office.

Indians farm for themselves a total of 759,933 acres. Indians doing this vast work number 26,325. The number engaged in stock raising is 47,174, and the value of stock owned by Indians is $37,401,101.

Orchards in northwestern Canada have been equipped with electric lights so that the fruit can be picked at night, when the air is cool. It is found such fruit keeps better than that picked in the daytime.

The only woman road builder in New England is Miss Eva H. Cressy of Gloucester, Mass., who took over the contracting business organized by her father, incorporated it, and established headquarters in Boston.

The superstition concerning "a whistling woman and a crowing hen" is nowhere regarded with greater respect than in Cornwall. A Cornish fisherman will on no account permit a whistling woman aboard his boat.

The first cotton mill in China is scarcely more than 20 years old, yet the nation has today 1,250,000 spindles and 5,000 power looms, producing annually more than 250,000,000 pounds of yarn and 60,000,000 yards of cloth.

Valuable deposits of kaolin have been discovered in Australia and it is expected that the Australian pottery works, which have been languishing, will profit by the new find. The clay is very white and plastic, suitable for making the best porcelain.

HOUSEHOLD and CHILDREN

POWER OF SUGGESTION

BY MARTHA HOLDEN.

D. L. HOUSE, the eminent psychologist, is delivering a series of lectures in Toledo this week. In his introductory lecture he told a story of influence on his boyhood.

His father was killed in the Civil war. Several boarders came to live at his mother and her little boys and girls. One of the boarders was a subscriber to The Blade and when Dr. House was a boy he remembers hearing the boarders discuss a letter which had been written to the paper by a man who did not believe in God. He saw all his work on Sunday—plowing the fields, planting corn, cultivating the crops, and at harvest time came he had more bushels to the acre than any of his neighbors, so he wrote a letter showing that it made a difference in his case whether or not he had broken the Sabbath day. The editor published the letter and wisely added the following words: Almighty does not always settle all his accounts in this world.

This made such an impression on the boy that he never forgot it and used the story to illustrate his lectures when he said that Nature pays attention to the spiritual laws and will obey anybody who obeys her rules but there is a penalty for more than nature's law which cannot escape.

Dr. House is one of the best lecturers and speakers on the American platform. He began his career early in life by an incident which occurred when he was still in his teens.

His father had been killed in the Civil war, he was asked to speak one Memorial day. The man in presenting him remarked that he was a rather young man and that he would give him a few words. Whereupon the young boy surprised the audience that he was a natural born orator. He told them about the three graves that stood for his family's patriotism of which he was second: the grave of his great grandfather, who fought in the revolutionary war; of his grandfather who fought in the Mexican war, and of his father who gave his life in the Civil war. He told them that he was born four days before the firing of Fort Sumter and that he had at once joined the infantry and had set up a cry for the Union.

This "brought down the house," to use his own words and he could not continue his speech until the mayor was forced to apologize for having doubted his ability.

Later he lived up to the traditions of his ancestors by enlisting in the Spanish war and his son served 16 months in France during the late war, so he proved conclusively that his family has had the fighting spirit when it comes to fighting for right.

Dr. House sent a message to the boys and girls. He is very strong and wants you all to know that he acquired his strength while working on the farm. He advocates education for everybody—thoroughly approves of giving every child a chance as far as high school at least, modifying their study to the work for which they are best fitted. He urges that more attention be paid to the spiritual side of life for intellect without heart is dangerous. He contrasted England with Germany as an example of intellect with and without heart.

Without realizing that he was saying something of special interest to us, he mentioned being a twin. His twin brother was much better looking than he so he made a resolution when still a boy that he would think the things and do the things that would change his face. Whatever he did, he certainly succeeded in getting a pleasing appearance, a countenance which gives confidence, and a personality which wins its way all over the country. He said there was nothing like twin boys for they were a university in themselves. What one could not think of the other could, so maybe that accounts for the numerous queries we have about finding a twin, with which you are already familiar.

"Suggestion is that thought that comes to us from another," said Dr. House. "It may come through books, newspapers, conversation and advertisements. It is sufficient to change the whole course of life." So we are proud to think that the lesson which appeared in our own paper has been an active influence in the life of so prominent and spiritual a man as Dr. House.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

ENCAMPMENT SCENES.

I wonder if you would admit another Decatur to your corner? I have knocked several times, but perhaps late for standing room even. I have read The Blade ever since I learned to read and certainly enjoy especially the Household page.

I want to tell you about the sight I witnessed at my home on Oct. 6. when the Second and Third regiments of the U. S. infantry marched en route from Camp Perry, Ohio, to Fort Sheridan, Ill., and Snelling, Minn. There were seven 40 officers, 326 horses and mules and 60 wagons in the column. The moving kitchens were also a novel sight. The column spent the night in a field about a mile from my home where many people visited them. The camp was located on a hill, the officers' tents being parallel to the road, while the men's cup tents were pitched by company streets at right angles. The wagons and motor trucks were parked in orderly lines in the distance away, while the horses and mules were herded still further away.

The band gave a concert at the camp about 5 o'clock, and every effort was made by the soldiers to entertain their civilian guests. Many visitors, foolish and otherwise, were attracted by strolling visitors, who were particularly interested in the different homes of the men and the horses.

At 4:15 A. M., in spite of the rain, preparations were made to move on. Soon the column started to its next camp about 20 miles beyond.

I, like many other cousins, am looking for a twin. I have blue-grey eyes, dark brown hair and a fair complexion and will be 21 Feb. 15. If I am admitted this time perhaps I shall come again and tell you something of my work.—Indiana Rose.

OPINIONS DIFFER.

The article in your paper of Oct. 27, entitled The Little Wayback Schoolhouse, stirred within me a desire to reply and take a stand for the country school. I suppose the one-room country schoolhouse would look rather insignificant to a Columbia university professor. If the information had come first-hand it would have been more effective.

I have lived in the country in Pennsylvania all my life. I have been a patron of the little one-room schoolhouse for 22 years and am still patronizing it and would be thankful if 8,000,000 more boys and girls were enjoying the blessings of the simple country life. I get away sometimes and ride around the country but I have never yet seen a schoolhouse such as was pictured in that article. The schools in the "districts" have not stood still. Come over into Worth township, Mercer county, Pennsylvania, and I will show you good buildings, nice grounds and shade, while inside are displayed good pictures, unabridged dictionaries, library, organ, and a cyclopedia. The children have all had a part, as well as the teachers and parents, in placing these things there and these schools are not exceptions, either.

My experience and observations also extend to the city high school, where the country boys and girls usually take the lead. Why? Because they are equal to the city child, physically, mentally and morally (statistics to the contrary), and because they have the advantage of the opportunity to learn the practical lessons of life, knowing the value of time and work, of which the city child knows little. The one-roomed schoolhouse is not nearly so crowded as the city schoolroom.

Now in justice to reason there are some equipments in the city schools that cannot be practically installed in the country schools because they are of necessity scattered, but the lack of them is not detrimental to the child's welfare or to the final product of the country school. The time is coming when the one-room schoolhouse will be replaced by the centralized school, with its advantages as well as disadvantages. In the meantime let me ask you not to waste your sympathy on the poor country boy or girl, for we have some people who are qualified and untiring in their efforts to take care of them. Until you can truthfully claim your point so that our wayback schoolhouse is relegated to some museum and you have something better to take its place, we will continue to try to get along with what we have. Hoping that when you tackle us again that you will come in the spirit of helpful kindness instead of criticism and that this letter will bring opinions of others.—Mrs. W. C. Jamison.

BUSY SPUD WRITES.

Hello, there, one and all; you haven't seen me for a long time, but my! I have been busy these times with all the children married and so much to do all through the war and such like. I enjoy all the letters so much—I can't say which I like best. I like Rhyme Stringer—I don't remember any Merry-Go-Rounder having mentioned him yet—in print at least. The old waste basket has not devoured me yet, but once I landed in Short and Sweet and am sending you all something sweet and short this time and I am wondering if anyone remembers me. I sign my name the way it is because I like to be useful and of some good in the world.

Here is a recipe for a sweet and short white cake:

Sift once 3 cups flour. Cream 1½ cups granulated sugar sifted, with ½ cup butter, until a creamy mass; add 1-3 cup cold water and 1 cup of the flour; beat hard for 2 minutes; then add 1-3 cup of cold water and 1 cup of flour; beat as before; add 2 tsp. baking powder to the third cup flour, sift 3 times, then add last 1-3 cup of water; beat hard again. Add the whites of 4 eggs beaten until they are stiff and dry by folding them in the creamy mass. Flavor with 1 tsp. vanilla. Bake in two or three layers in very slow oven.—The Spud.

The Spud has promised us the recipe for a filling to use with this cake which will make it a Lady Baltimore cake, that is, if we like her receipt. She makes the Lady Baltimore cake every Christmas, and Aunt Martha, for one, knows by the sound of the cake recipe that it is a dandy and hopes we won't have to tease too much to get the filling. We certainly are grateful to have these prize recipes shared with us. —Aunt Martha.

Exhausted Nerve Force

If from overwork, worry, late hours, constant nervous strain, or excesses of any kind, your nerve force has become depleted and you are suffering from the awful tortures and great debilitating weakness caused by exhaustion of the nervo-vital fluid, you will find that Nuxated Iron will often most surprisingly increase your strength, energy and endurance in two week's time. It not only enriches the blood so that it can furnish increased nutrition to the starving nerve cells, but Nuxated Iron also contains the principal chemical constituent of active living nerve force and is therefore a true nerve and blood food. Satisfactory results guaranteed to every purchaser or the manufacturers will refund your money. For sale at all druggists.

NUXATED IRON
For Red Blood, Strength and Endurance

Our Correspondents

There have been several requests for recent poems as well as old, but please be sure that the poems you send are not copyrighted as that is the reason some of them do not appear.

In reply to the request for a recipe for canning sweet potatoes, three different ways have been sent. We will publish them all, as they all sound very good.

Take potatoes of about same size, wash thoroughly with vegetable brush. Scald or blanch in boiling water long enough to loosen skin. Dip quickly in cold water. Scrape or pare to remove skin. Pack in hot jars. Fill to overflowing with boiling water using level teaspoon salt to one quart of water. Place rubbers and tops in position, not tight. Keep one and a half hours in home made hot water bath. Remove jars one at a time, tighten tops and cool.

Cook medium sized potatoes until the skins will come off easily (about half done) than peel and pack in cans closely. Fill to overflowing with cold water, adjust rubbers, put covers on loosely, put in canner or whatever you use for the purpose. Fill partly full of cold water, bring to a boil and boil three hours. Or you may use the three day methods of boiling an hour a day, boiling fifteen minutes with the covers loosened and then seal tight and continue the boiling the proper length of time.

Ten pounds potatoes, five pounds sugar. Cook potatoes until tender, then skin and slice. Boil sugar with one quart of water until a thick syrup, then drop potatoes in syrup. Boil twenty minutes and can.

Hoosier Rene sends another of her favorite recipes and closes her letter with a request for the favorite recipe of some of the cousins, because she is fond of mixing up good things for her four little children and her good husband. She sent A Batch of Sunshine some time ago and wonders if any of the readers tried it. This time she sends Bible cake as follows: 6 Jeremiah 17:11; 2 cups 1 Samuel 14:25; 2 cups Jeremiah 6:20; 1 cup Judges 5: 25; 2 cups 1 Samuel 30:12; a pinch Leviticus 2: 13; ½ cup Judges 4:19 last clause; 2 tsp. Amos 4:5; 4½ cups 1 Kings 4:22; season to taste with 2 Chronicles 9:9.

Another Merry-Go-Rounder came to see Aunt Martha—this time from New York state. He has been writing letters for The Blade for years. Recently we published a mighty interesting letter from him and he has promised another soon. Aunt Martha hopes that he will come again some day for she certainly does enjoy seeing the real live people who make this page such a happy friendly and inspiring meeting place.

Mixing With Martha

White Mountain Cake.

Two cups of sugar, ½ cup butter creamed together, 2 eggs, 1 cup milk, 3 cups flour, 2 tsp. cream of tartar, 1 tsp. soda, or if preferred 3 tsp. baking powder in place of cream tartar and soda.

Caramel Frosting.

One cup sugar, ½ cup sweet milk; boil seven minutes, stirring all the time. Melt two squares of chocolate and spread over the white frosting and put layers together.

Creamed Turnips.

Cut tender white turnips into small discs and cook in rapidly boiling unsalted water until very tender. Drain and place in a cream sauce seasoned to taste. The turnips may be seasoned simply with melted butter, salt and pepper, omitting the sauce.

Creamed Sauce.

Melt 1 tbsp. butter in a saucepan and when bubbling stir in 1 tbsp. flour. Cook till it froths, but do not allow it to brown. Add a large cup of cold milk. Continue to stir until it boils, then beat thoroughly. If a thinner sauce is desired add more milk or a little cream. Season with salt and pepper or paprica.

For Finger Marks

To remove finger marks from furniture, rub with a soft cloth dampened with sweet oil.

Lady Captain Passes Test

—Copyright International Film Service

MRS. HANNAH SCHUYLER of Far Rockaway, N. Y., has the distinction of being the second woman to receive a pilot's license for the New York Board of Steamboat Inspectors. She passed the examination with flying colors and will now take the women fishing who heretofore have talked so much that her husband declares they frighten away all the fish. Captain Bill looks as though she were perfectly capable of giving them a good time even if fishing is not taken as seriously as it might be.

BOYS AND GIRLS

BACK TO EARTH AGAIN.

The sun is fast sinking o'er the hill tops. Twilight is softly gathering. The glowing sunset seems to be reflecting itself in the woods below. As the gentle breezes blow, the leaves one by one are letting go and falling softly down, down to earth, just as we are getting back to earth and waking up to the fact that our Summer vacations are over. Some of us are getting back to work and quite a number of us to school—but listen, cousins, don't you dare leave The Blade behind you for you will surely miss something if you do. We have had a pleasant Summer and hope to enjoy the Winter even more. The last time I came I was in Short and Sweet and I am blaming it to Mr. Blue Pencil. I for one will say ditto to Aunt Martha's short-and-more-often letter idea. It is getting late and my shadow is taking on a spooky looking apeparance, so good bye.—Tobdles.

NATURE'S GIFTS—LIMESTONE.

Here I am at last after a good hour's work trying to get Henry to come along. You remember that I promised you folks a trip through a limestone quarry to see the travels of the limestone from Mother Earth to the house.

If you are all ready, come and get in and we will start on our way. We will go around that large building and make our way for about 200 yards, where we will find teams and scrapers tripping dirt off the stone. Then we will go a little farther, where we will find machines called crandlers drilling trenches in the ledge, then wedges are hammered in and large derricks are used in pulling the blocks from the ledge. Some of the stone is put on flat cars in blocks and shipped to different parts of the country for stone contractors to drill up for foundation stone. Other blocks are put on small trucks and sent into diamond saws. They are circular saws set in diamonds so that they can cut stone. The blocks are cut into slabs which are sent to be smoothed, then sent to stone cutters to be cut into fancy stones and put on flat cars with excelsior between so that the surface cannot be bruised. The stone is then sent to its destination. Now let us go to the place where the house is to be built. There we will see teams and scrapers, men with picks, shovels and spades, digging a hole for the foundation. Then come the stone masons who use the rough blocks drilled into smaller pieces for the foundation. They take sand cement and lime and put the stones together. The carpenters and painters do their part before the house is ready.

Now folks, it is about time for supper, so we had better get back and some day we might take another trip and find out something else about what nature can give us.—Hoosier Hoodlum.

JERRY MAKES FRIENDS.

Howdy, folks. I would like to know the password you all use to succeed in getting past the W. B., as I have tried and did not succeed. However, I am not going to give up with just one trial, so Mr. Waste Basket, you might just as well prepare to take a nice little nap in the corner. Aunt Martha, you are a good, kind aunt, and cousins, I like everyone of you. Your letters certainly are interesting. I have enjoyed the descriptive letters, especially. Arthur McIntosh, I think you might give us a description of the great Rainbow Natural Bridge or the Petrified Forest. Cousins, wouldn't you all love to visit a real western ranch with Mr. McIntosh as our guide? Wouldn't it be fun to go racing over the ranch on ponies? My, can you feel the joy of racing on horseback? Maybe you are not all as fond of it as I am.

I have seen a few letters from teachers and I am going to express myself a little on teaching. I don't think a teacher can succeed in character building unless she possesses a high standard of excellence which she expects the public to reach. She must not only form these ideals herself but she must lead her pupils to do the same. Show the boys and girls that the world wants men and women with such qualities as will make them amiable and pleasant when things so wrong as well as when everything is going smoothly. The teacher should guide the boys and girls as much as possible in their reading matter. Have them read books that are clean and wholesome. Teach such things that will make them big and broad-minded, willing to help others and forget self. Well, I suppose you think this quite a lesson on pedagogy and not a bit interesting, but I hope it will help someone a little bit anyway. I hope I shall make friends with you all.—Jerry.

ART IN THE HOME

GINGHAM CURTAINS

Fluttering in the breeze of a snowy white kitchen, blue and white checked gingham curtains are too attractive to be improved upon. A small check is best and may be selected in lavender, yellow or green, if preferred, instead of the blue. Be sure to shrink the material before making. Use a narrow ruffle instead of a hem. The whole style of the curtain lies in the way the ruffle is made—above all do not have it full, have it so scant in fact, that it merely ripples. In pressing, pass the long side of the iron over ruffles, allowing all fullness to lie perfectly flat. This is the secret of giving your curtains a professional air such as the decorators seem to have instinctively.

These gingham curtains are not limited to the kitchen for they are quite the proper style for bedrooms and are more effective there if used over a plain net curtain, and tied back with a plain band, neatly finished and pressed.

If one is so fortunate as to be able to choose their kitchen furnishings to match, bowls and spice jars of the same color as the curtains will make a picture out of the dreariest kitchen. Add a plant or two and watch the hours fly while preparing meals and washing the dishes.

A Good Idea

When you wish to oil the meat grinder or egg beater put a few drops of glycerine in the crevices. This leaves no taste in the food.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Short and Sweet

What do you cousins think of the idea of having a debate? Blackberry Finn has one all ready—sides assigned and everything, but we want to know if you are all game.

Paul Ballew agrees with James M. Smith that it is time to oil our guns to hunt with. "That's right, James," he writes, "it's time to fix up for one more good old time camping trip before cold weather sets in." He likes to take a wild goose chase once in a while up among the Smokies. Paul thinks schooldays are the best days of anyone's life—that every boy and girl needs an education these days in order to be able to enjoy himself as he should.

Then along comes Gypsy Jane suggesting that if we do go hunting, we let somebody besides James do the cooking and she adds the doleful advice that if James advertises the fact that he is a poor cook that he will never find a housekeeper. To Rambler she sends the message that her name is in Aunt Martha's catalogue, since she is too bashful to have it printed right out, don'tcha know! To Buckeye Hillikan, she says that her name and occupation are the same too, so maybe they are honest-to-goodness cousins. To all the cousins, she says surely somebody was 20 September 25, 1921. Who was?

Who will be the next to write a letter for our Nature's Gifts series? Guess we'll know something when we get through reading how to make paper, how they used to make cloth and after following limestone from the quarry to the house. Everybody likes to know how things are done, so come on, cousins—show us how to do something. How about describing the new process of picking cotton by machinery, for one thing? Who will tell us how we can keep up with the times, for we are a live bunch—aren't we?

A reader asks for the addresses of Rose of W. Va., Little Mountain Sister and Nature Lover, and he has enclosed a stamp for a reply, so if you three will please give Aunt Martha permission to forward your addresses she will do so at once.

Another has requested the address of Dixie Moonbeam. At your service when you say the word, Dixie.

Petrona Howe writes that her home town, Shelby, Miss., will soon be a pretty important town. The streets are being fixed with gravel, and a Ford station has been established. They also have a new school building made of brick. The school house has 14 class rooms, gym, library, teachers' rest room, superintendent's office, kitchen, dining room, sewing room and a big auditorium. Outside there are two tennis courts, two basket ball courts, a ball diamond and a football field. That sounds like a live school, so please, Petrona, let us hear more about it.

Brown Eyes of Ohio, did you enjoy the Halloween part and do you think Lone Traveler is cheered up by this time?

We are inclined to think that he is and that he will have to do something about that name of his for he has sent us the following letter marked specially for Short and Sweet: Dear Aunt Martha:—Please say to the Blade Cousins that Lone Traveler is swamped with letters but that he will answer all of them in time. Also that he did not know there were so many generous kind hearted girls in America. He would like to hear from Ruth of U. S. A., as she has not written.

Is there a psychic cousin among those present? For Allison Fadeley, Pliny, W. Va., wants a twin and she is perfectly willing to tell her birthday which is Nov. 8, but wild horses could not drag forth the secret of her age.

Guess correctly how old Lonely Rose of W. Va., is and get her picture.

Here is a big hint—she is between 12 and 20. Rose dearly loves the letters that the boys and girls write and has no favorites because she loves them all and she would like to exchange cards and letters. Aunt Martha appreciated the decorated page which Rose sent with her love and she wishes all the cousins who are artistically inclined would write because designing is one of your Aunt Martha's hobbies and she would be glad to help any of the cousins if she could. First guess—sweet sixteen!

Snatches From W. B.

I love the farm and always read the good old Blade. Won't some of you who would like to correspond please write to me?—An Arkansawyer.

Come again, Blue Eyes, your letter was fine!—Smiles from Tenn.

Come again, Lavant Owen and Johnny Funnyman, your letters are interesting. Maybe I will come again if I see this in print.—Dara of Tenn.

I think The Blade is the most wonderful family paper ever printed and I certainly wish to tell King Philip that I do enjoy his letters.—Peggy the Wanderer.

I see Bachelor Billy sitting over there in the corner by himself with his head down—I wonder what he is thinking of. I wouldn't be surprised if it isn't Farmer Lass or Dixie Moonbeam. How about a pin? I'm sure Honorable Patches hasn't forgotten—Wild Horse Phill.

Dub of Pa., I discovered your letter and it was back because the address was . If you write again I promise answer the same day if possi I would like to exchange postca with some of you.—Petrona Howe Shelby, Miss.

The studies I like best are English, arithmetic and spelling.—Brown Eyed Midget of W. Va.

There is an oil well on our place. I am not going to school because my mother is sick, but I love to go when I can. We are having a fine time living on a farm. I would like to have a good handshake with all the girls and boys.—Mae of W. Va.

POETS' CORNER

Up at Dear Old Grannies

Can't you recall, dear cousins of mine,
Those bygone days when we were kids,
And romped and played as we each one did,
Up at dear old grannie's?

The scenes come back so plain to me,
Though we have scattered from sea to sea,
Out in the summer sun so hot,
When we drove the cows from the pasture lot,
Up to dear old grannie's.

The pies she made and the jam, O gee!
The salt-risen bread for you and me,
It was fun for any child to be
Up at dear old grannie's.

When the chores of the day were over
And the logs in the fireplace, too,
There we sat and watched our apples
As they roasted through and through,
Up at dear old grannie's.

Listened to the howling snow storm
And the dreary Wintry blasts,
Heard dear grannie tell the stories
Till we fell asleep at last.

But grannie fell asleep one morn,
The scene I shall ne'er forget;
The silence which filled that death-chilled room
Is fresh in my memory yet.
The years have passed and time has fled,
Grannie has been a long time dead;
We're not as young as we used to be,
But the words of truth and the melodies
Are just the same as they used to be,
Up at dear old grannie's.

When the Roses Bloom Again

They were roaming in the gloaming
Where the roses are in bloom
Just a soldier and his sweetheart
staunch and true
And his heart was filled with sorrow
And his thoughts were of the morrow
As she pinned a rose upon his coat
of blue.

Do not ask me love to linger
For you know not what you say
For my duty calls, my sweetheart's
voice in vain
And your heart need not be sighing
If I'm not among the dying
I'll be with you when the roses bloom
again.

CHORUS

I'll be with you when the roses bloom
again,
When the roses bloom again beside
the river
And the robin redbreast sings its
sweet refrain
As in days of Auld Lang Syne
I'll be with you, sweetheart mine.
I'll be with you when the roses bloom
again.

Midst the rattle of the battle
Came a whisper soft and low,
For a soldier boy had fallen in the
fray,
I am dying, Captain, dying
And I know we've got to go.
But I want your promise ere I pass
away.
There's a far and distant river
Where the roses bloom so fair,
There's a maiden waiting for me
there in vain,
It is there I'd have you take me
I've been faithful, don't forsake me,
I must be there when the roses bloom
again.

In Flanders Fields

John McCrae.

In Flanders fields the poppies blow
Between the crosses, row on row,
That mark our place; and in the sky
The larks, still bravely singing, fly
Scarce heard amid the guns below.

We are the Dead. Short days ago
We lived, felt dawn, saw sunset glow,
Loved and were loved, and now we lie
In Flanders fields.

Take up our quarrel with the foe:
To you from falling hands we throw
The torch; be yours to hold it high.
If ye break faith with us who die
We shall not sleep, though poppies grow
In Flanders fields.

The Wreck of the "Julie Plante"

On wan dark night on Lac St. Pierre,
De win' she blow, blow, blow,
An' de crew of de wood scow "Julie Plante"
Got scar't an' run below—
For de win' she blow lak' hurricane,
Bimeby she blow some more,
An' de scow bus' up on Lact St. Pierre
Wan arpent from de short.

De captinne walk on de fronte deck,
An' walk de hin' deck too—
He call de crew from up de hole
He call de cook also.
De cook she's name was Rosie,
She come from Montreal,
Was chambre maid on lumber barge,
On de Grand Lachine Canal.

De win' she blow from nor'-eas'-wes',—
De sout' win' she blow too,
W'en Rosie cry "Mon cher captinne,
Mon cher, w'at I shall do?"
Den de captinne t'row de big ankerre,
But still the scow shee dreef,
De crew he can't pass on de shore,
Becos' he los' hees skeef.

De night was dark lak' wan black cat,
De wave run high an' fas',
W'en de captinne tak' de Rosie girl
An' tie her to de mas',
Den he also tak' de life preserve,
An' jump off on de lak',
An' say, "Good-bye, ma Rosie dear,
I go drown for your sak'."

Nex' morning very early
'Bout ha'f pass' two—t'ree—four—
D' captinne—scow—an' de poor Rosie
Was corpses on de shore,
For de win' she blow lak' hurricane,
Bimeby she blow some more,
An' de scow bus' up on Lac St. Pierre,
Wan arpent from de shore.

Moral

Now, all good wood scow sailor man
Tak' warning by dat storm
An' go an' marry some nice French girl
An' leev on wan beeg farm.
De win' can blow lak' hurricane
An' s'pose she blow some more,
You can't get drown on Las St. Pierre
So long you stay on shore.

Morning Inspiration

Mildred Barker.

Why don't you get up in the morning
When God smiles down on the world,
When the golden gate of heaven
Like a scroll is first unfurled?

The sunset is truly glorious
With its crimson and purple glow,
But the golden rays of the sunrise
Bring joy to the world below.

The sunset heralds the night-time
With rest and peace alone,
But the glorious outburst of morning
Has a splendor all its own.

It sets the heart to beating
With desire to do and dare,
The sunset's a benediction—
The morning is a prayer.

And all through the day, the glory
First seen in the morning light,
Fills one with inspiration
To battle for the right.

Poems Wanted

The following poems and songs have been requested for the Poets' Corner: Egyptian Davies; Mary Dow (Come in, little stranger," I said, as she tapped at the half-open door); As We Parted at the Gate; The First Snowfall; Song of Jesse James; The Pert Chicken; Ring Out the Bells of Christmas; Pass Under the Rod; My Grandfather's Clock; Nicodemus the Slave; If I Were a Voice; The Mortgage; Bennie's Reprieve.

There have been several requests for the poem containing the following lines:

"I've got a letter, Parson, from my son,
Way out west,
And my old heart is heavy, as an anvil in my breast;
To think the boy whose future I had once so proudly planned,
Should wander from the paths o' right, and come to such an end."

THE TRIALS OF A HOUSEWIFE

How They Have Been Endured and How Overcome by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Experience of a Providence Woman

Providence, R. I.—"I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for a female trouble and backache. It began just after my baby was born, and I did the best I could about getting my work done, but I had awful bearing-down pains so I could not stand on my feet. I read in the papers about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and the good it was doing other women, and I have got dandy results from it and will always recommend it. You can use these facts as a testimonial if you wish."—Mrs. HERBERT L. CASSEN, 18 Meni Court, Providence, R. I.

Ohio woman for three years could hardly keep about and do her housework she was so ill. Made well by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound:

Fayette, O.—"For about three years I was very nervous and had backache, sideache, dragging-down pains, could not sleep at night, and had no appetite. At times I could hardly do my housework. I got medicine from the doctor but it did not help me. I saw Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound advertised in a newspaper and took it with good results, and am now able to do my housework. I recommend your medicine to my friends and you may publish my testimonial."—Mrs. CHESTER A. BALL, R. 15, Fayette, Ohio.

An Illinois woman relates her experience:

Bloomington, Ill.—"I was never very strong and female trouble kept me so weak I had no interest in my housework. I had such a backache I could not cook a meal or sweep a room without raging with pain. Rubbing my back with alcohol sometimes eased the pain for a few hours, but did not stop it. I heard of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and six bottles of it have made me as strong and healthy as any woman; and I give my thanks to it for my health."—Mrs. J. A. McQUITTY, 610 W. Walnut St., Bloomington, Ill.

The conditions described by Mrs. Cassen, Mrs. Ball, and Mrs. McQuitty will appeal to many women who struggle on with their daily tasks in just such conditions—in fact, it is said that the tragedy in the lives of some women is almost beyond belief. Day in and day out they slave in their homes for their families—and beside the daily routine of housework, often make clothes for themselves and for their children, or work in their gardens, all the while suffering from those awful bearing-down pains, backache, headaches, nervousness, the blues, and troubles which sap the very foundation of life until there comes a time when nature gives out and an operation seems inevitable. If such women would only profit by the experience of these three women, and remember that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the natural restorative for such conditions it may save them years of suffering and unhappiness.

There is hardly a neighborhood in any town or hamlet in the United States wherein some woman does not reside who has been restored to health by this famous medicine. Therefore ask your neighbor, and you will find in a great many cases that at some time or other she, too, has been benefited by taking it, and will recommend it to you. For more than forty years this old-fashioned root and herb medicine hasbeen restoring suffering women to health and strength.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Private Text-Book upon "Ailments Peculiar to Women" will be sent to you free upon request. Write to The Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Massachusetts. This book contains valuable information.

RURAL WELFARE

EDITED BY A. P. SANDLES

THE BUSY FARM— Idle Shop—Smokeless Chimney

As we go across the country we find farm folks busy. They always have something to do. Every farm house has its own meal ticket.

As we go across the country we find many idle shops and smokeless chimneys. Thousands have nothing to do and no meal ticket. While farm folks are not overflowing with joy at low crop prices they are orderly, content and hopeful. The other crowd is often surly and cross, and sometimes disorderly.

The farm will keep you if you will keep the farm. It will give you work when shop and factory will turn you down. The shop folks may have their joy ride, while you sweat in the field, but they will see ghosts when you are seated around a comfortable fireside on the farm. He who laughs last, laughs best.

FARMERS AND CONGRESS— Agree on Many Laws

In the state farm bureau bulletin we read the following statement as to what Congress has recently done for the farmers of the nation. It is worth reading. Here it is:

Congress during its recent session passed more agricultural legislation than has been passed in any one previous session. Of course the beneficial results from the various agricultural acts are yet to be proved, but it is worth while noting the collective significance of these seven bills, all of them of outstanding importance, which have been signed by President Harding.

They are as follows: The packer and stockyards measure (Haugen bill); the regulation of grain exchanges and future trading in grain (Capper-Tincher bill); the extension of the War Finance Corporation's powers to lend money to facilitate exportation of agricultural products; increasing the rate of interest on federal farm loan bonds from 5 to 5½ per cent; increasing by $25,000,000 the working capital of the federal loan system; limiting immigration to 2 per cent of the foreign-born residents in this country as recorded in the 1920 census; the emergency tariff bill.

No small part of the credit for this legislation should be given to the organized efforts of farmers and particularly to the American Farm Bureau Federation and Grange.

HOLDING RACING REINS— Trotting to Hall of Fame

How many Blade readers can ramble back to youthful days and recall the thrill that was yours when you were first premitted to hold the reins and drive a horse or team of horses?

We weighed most a ton, the first time we drove our light weight black team, composed of Bird and Charley. Yes when we pulled the lines to haw or gee and had a response from the horses we knew we were driving.

When that team went from walk into trot, we were a happy boy. Driving a team of horses and having day dreams about driving a railroad locomotive was favorite pastime at the age of five to ten.

Thomas W. Murphy is king among racing reinsmen. His home is at Poughkeepsie, New York. On Thursday, October 6, 1921, over the Grand Circuit track at Lexington, Kentucky, he drove two famous horses, and in each heat of one mile, in less than two minutes.

With Peter Manning, he lowered the world's trotting record. The time of the mile was 1:57 3-4. Peter Manning is a six-year-old gelding. This unsexed animal is the fastest trotting horse in the world.

Nine years ago a horse named Uhlan trotted a mile in 1:58. Uhlan held the world's trotting record until October 6, 1921, when Peter Manning took it from him.

The same afternoon, Murphy drove Arion Guy, a mile in 1:58¼. Murphy is a dauntless fellow and a wonder driver. The horse, over which he draws the reins, seem to catch his iron will power and soaring ambition, and goes racing for the wire ahead of all competitors.

Three years ago the gelding, Peter Manning, sold for $21,000. Today veteran turfman do not know what price to put upon him. Already he has invitations to give exhibition miles and get big pay for so doing.

And the turfman cheer the horse and cheer the driver. The world loves a hero, horse or human. Baseball, football, basketball, billiards, pool, bowling, checkers, polo and other sports all have their kings of the game and big fuss is made over the champion. We wonder when farmers will rally to the sportsman's call and exalt the champion pig growers, corn growers and other victory winners of the farm with as much vigor and enthusiasm as racing men do their champion drivers, studs, mares and geldings. When will the hundred-bushel-to-acre-corn grower get as much applause and newspaper space as he who is victor on ball field, race track or pool table?

Farm and farmer need more enthusiasm. We ought to have a Farmer's Day at which time we could crown our kings and queens, champions and winners of farm and field, feed lot and breed barn.

Why not Blade readers boost for a Farmer's Day? Labor has its Labor Day and gets on first page of big papers and gets special consideration in Congress and every state legislature. Let October 12, Columbus Day be Farmer's Day. Harvest is over. The winners and doers of the season are known. Civilization did not take root in the new world, which Columbus discovered, until the sod was turned and the seed was planted for a crop. The birth of this continent was in the cradle of agriculture. The search for fountains of youth and cities did little to plant an empire or lay the corner stone of this great republic. It was the spade, the seed, the soil, the toil, the crop, and the harvests that have come each year since the year 1607, when the sturdy race of men and women from the old world landed at the lonely spot, they called Jamestown, Virginia.

Let's have a Farmer's Day in America. Let's honor and celebrate the vocation in life that furnishes a meal ticket for all of us.

We will help pay a little tribute to the great trotter, Peter Manning, but we are also ready to boost the cause that feeds us all. Will you boost or roost and rest?

ROGER BABSON TALKS— Wants Dollar Bushel Wheat

Roger Babson is rated as a smart man among big business men. Farmers are not voting their heads off for Babson. He hit them a hard jolt. Babson says, "Good, up-to-date farmers can grow and sell wheat for one dollar a bushel." Babson hits the tariff on wheat.

Babson is sort of a barometer for big business. Wall street millionaires depend a lot on what Babson says about conditions that exist in this country and conditions and crop production and in fact all kinds of production throughout the world. Babson has his agents and keen observers stationed in all parts of the world. He makes his customers pay big prices to get his guesses about the world. Big business buys and sells on what Babson predicts and prophesies.

Babson hits the farmer with the left as well as the right hand. He says it is the business of the farmer to be better farmers and double the number of bushels per acre. He says that low priced wheat and big crops will bring prosperity. It will take some farmers all winter to believe what Babson says.

Babson ought to get after some of the retail profiteers who make more than a dollar a bushel out of wheat after the farmer lets loose of it. Labor prices as fixed by labor unions in the city, will make it mighty hard for the farmer to raise dollar wheat.

Mr. Babson has given the other fellow's side of the question. It does us good to hear what the eating crowd has to say about the producing crowd. Farmers sometimes see and talk only one side of these very important questions. How many farmers know what it costs to grow a bushel of wheat on his farm? Can he do something to reduce the cost of growing a bushel of grain and at same time increase yield? Talk to your neighbor about this matter. If big business agrees that dollar wheat is what we ought to have, that may be the price.

HIGH SALARY DISEASE— Uncle Sam Has It

At different times, in past six months, we have read about the big fat salaries paid to some of Uncle Sam's hired help at Washington. We have just read in the daily newspaper the statement that the United States senate would investigate the salaries paid to employes in the federal reserve bank department.

This news report further states that clerks who once glad to get the job at $1,200 to $1,800 per year now get from $10,000 to $30,000 per year. Not long ago similar reports were published about the U. S. shipping board.

We have no quarrel with the lucky folks who are getting such fat salaries. We do have a crow to pick with those who are responsible for such highway robbery. In our judgment, if clerks get such salaries, somebody higher up is getting a divvy on such a rotten deal.

This is a time in the history of our nation when economy should be practiced. The farmer and his wife, who get up at four in the morning and work from sun to sun and then some, do not make any such easy money, yet the early risers have to dig up the tax to pay the late risers a big salary. Smells badly.

The trouble with all this rotten stuff, is that nothing is done about it. The grafters keep the money and continue to go in good society and laugh at the hay seeds who stand for the rake off. Rural Welfare editor has reached a point, where we do not want to be told about these rotten games, unless the guilty grafters are going to be punished. To make public these steals and grafts, and not bring any body to justice, helps us to think about anarchy and shot-guns.

A United States Senator and Congressman get $7,500 a year. A cabinet officer gets $12,000 per year. The judges of the supreme court get $12,000 annually. What excuse has Uncle Sam for paying from $10,000 to $30,000 a year to clerks who would scarcely earn $100 per month.

There's something rotten in Denmark. Newspapers ought not to publish such statement unless they are reliable. Such things tend to shake our faith in government and lead us to doubt the efficiency of humanity.

Rotten politics and cheap john statesmen can not perpetuate themselves in office by real brain power. They must use the pie counter and fat salary for thousands of useless job-holders to boost their game and make the world safe for re-election.

We have no quarrel with those in government employ who render some real service at even generous salaries. Somebody, or a crowd, ought to go to jail if reports are true. Write your congressman. Forget politics. Insist on house-cleaning. Do it now.

LIVE STOCK SALES— Bubble Boosters Bust

At this season, many public sales of pure bred live stock are being announced and held. There is great interest in live stock breeding for better types of animals. A year ago, when the first breezes of lower prices began to blow, the owner of pure bred stock had fears that they would be hard hit. Many were. But the worst of the storm seems to be over. The breeder has rallied from his gloom and still has his flag flying.

Some breeders and breeding associations have made the mistake of trying to thrive on artificial or fixed up sale prices. This is an error that should be avoided. Boosters may boost until, like the bubble, they bust.

The young man who wants to embark in the farming business, ought to be able to buy good foundation stock for his farm at safe and natural prices, and not have to pay inflated and artificial prices.

Every breeder of good animals ought to belong to his breed association and help to give his breed a front seat in the live stock game. If he is in the business he ought to boost for and be proud of it. He should not be a slacker and let others put up money to advertise and put his particular breed to the front, and then share all the benefits and profits and not pay a cent for the boosting. Hit bubble prices. Play safe. Give the young man who is just starting a square deal at a reasonable prices.

A BANKER'S GIFT— To Farm and Field Folks

Josh Billings said, "A banker don't believe in interest, but he does in interest."

Some bankers can see into the years far ahead. Only those persons who can see into the future have made the great trails in history. To build better than you know is good business.

At Findlay, Ohio is a bank that has given a helping hand to farm and farmer for a dozen years. Cash talk and good will, will do things.

This bank is known far and wide. It is the baby bank of that very busy and thriving city. The farmers patronize it, because it patronizes the farmers, their sons and their daughters.

This year this bank, seeing the need of having a building on the Hancock county fair grounds to shelter an agricultural exhibit, decided to go in and donate such a building.

At a cost of $8,500 the bank erected a temple of agriculture. It is a splendid structure. No county fair in the Union has a better home for display of farm and field products.

In this building are rest rooms and toilets for ladies and for men. The offices of the officers are in this building. It is the pride of the whole county. The bank refuses to try to make any capital out of this gift for itself.

The bank believes that in helping to make farmers prosperous it will also make banks prosperous. In a way the game is selfish but it is the kind of selfishness we ought to have more of. It is the kind of selfishness that does everybody good.

In this splendid temple at the 1921 fair were displayed the exhibit of nearly a dozen granges. At invitation of the bank, the fair and the granges, Rural Welfare went to Findlay to see and inspect building and exhibits. We have seen many such displays at state and county fairs, but none finer than what we saw here.

On September 30, 1921, dedication ceremonies were held at which this building was dedicated to the cause of agriculture, and better live stock.

The meeting was most unique. Big crowd present. Rural Welfare had accepted invitation to speak on the subject of "The Pep and Punch in Agriculture." L. J. Taber, Master Ohio state grange, was present to speak on the grange work and as director of Agriculture in Ohio.

Grange, farm bureau, county agricultural society folks were all present. A good three-horse team. The first question we asked the crowd was, "How many of you farmers use a three-horse team in your field work?" Several hundred hands went up as testimony that they could do more work and better work with three horses pulling together than they could to have each horse pulling by itself.

Hancock county, Ohio, is one of the finest farm counties in the Union. No waste land. Good soil and good crops. Fine buildings and good schools. Two Smith-Hughes schools in county with good attendance. This bank has done more to stimulate stock farms than any other influence at work in the county.

The city business men attended this dedication meeting and entered into the spirit of the day. They were told that they had to have a meal ticket the same as the rest of us and that they should be as much, or more, interested in agriculture as any other class of citizens of the country.

After the meeting was over, there was some real for sure handshaking and sociability. In the mix up it was hard to tell from looks who were city folks and who were country folks. The big town citizens had dressed up and presented about as good appearances as the rest of us.

How many Blade readers know of a gift so generous to a county fair and to the cause of agriculture as this $8,500 temple erected and dedicated to the cause of better citizenship in town and country?

THE 1922 TENANT— How Will Farm Rent

In many cases the tenant who farmed the farm this year, will want to knew whether he is going to stay next year, and if so on what terms he will stay. Some tenants have more than a year lease or contract and need not worry about the terms for 1922.

The land owner is also concerned. He is more likely to pick up a good tenant at this time of year than he will find loose, March first next year. The early bird gets the worm.

Crop or cash rent is a question to be settled first. If crop, how much of the harvest to each and what terms as to seed, etc. If live stock is kept on the farm, terms and plain agreements should be clear to both tenant and to landlord.

If the home needs repair so as to make the tenant wife more comfortable, this should be understood early in the year. This item should not be overlooked. The tenant will get better crop and live stock results if all's right inside his home. The tenant wife is always a party to and a big factor in the success of both tenant and land owner.

THAT FARM BOY— Do You Know His Thoughts?

We have in mind a farm boy. He is between 14 and 18 years of age. He has never been really dressed up. He feels more at home in old clothes or rather in work clothes. Yes, he can work.

In Summer he takes a bath in the creek. In Winter he uses the washtub. He is a shy fellow. He absolutely dreads to get into a social company. Yes, he's afraid of girls. He is too young to be interesting to the older girls, and too old to be interesting to the younger girls. It's the most awkward time of a farm boy's life.

He can milk cows, do chores, a day's work, and help his mother. So far his habits are good. He lives in the country. He knows the boys in town wear better clothes and can say smart things better than he. He has in his mind one or two girls whom he thinks about, but says nothing. He's too bashful to let the girl know his fancy.

Now and then he has a quiet talk with mother. She knows more about that boy than all the rest of the world put together. He has been plodding along in school. Perhaps the teacher has said something or done something to make him think about the great things he will do—some day.

He may have the notion that he ought to get a good education. He may even dare to think that some day, some how, he will get the money and go away to school. He may take a notion that some day he will own the home farm or some other farm. He may make up his mind to follow some profession, trade or occupation, where the world has need for real men.

Keep your eye on that awkward, bashful, quiet but sturdy farm boy. No matter where he lives, whether it be on the plain, in the valley or in the hill country. The shyness and awkwardness will wear away and he will be a man with power and will and willingness to do some great work that is a man's job. When that day comes that old mother will be proud of the son who used to make her his confident. Yes, she will be mighty proud of that lad of hers, and so will father.

We wonder if any Blade reader has ever had such a boy in mind, who comes somewhere near fitting this boy we have been trying to tell you about? Do you know of such a boy today? If so, are you willing to say a word to him and let him know that you know what boys can do if they get started on the right track, and keep going? Say the right word. Bread cast upon the waters, often returns a thousand fold to the one who does the casting. Do it now. Help the boy in overalls.

P. S.—Perhaps there are no bashful boys left to fit this tale today. There used to be just such boys

The Light Every Farmer Needs

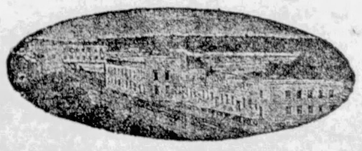
Burns Brighter—Lasts Longer

USING Standard Carbide in the home is like opening the shutters on a brighter, sunny day. It brings in a flood of light as bright as sunshine.

Every farmer needs just that kind of light. If your night recreation is to be health-giving, cheer-giving, peace-giving, you must use the brightest of light — Standard Carbide.

A few handfuls scooped from the blue steel, moisture-proof drum and put into your acetylene generator once every other day is the full task. Your generator works automatically, just drips water on Standard Carbide, making a non-poisonous, light-giving gas.

Write for full information



The Farmers' Standard Carbide Co., Inc.

Factory, Plattsburg, N. Y.
Executive Offices, 15 West 37th Street, New York City

THE LATEST MARKETS

Wall street's activities last week were largely governed by the railroad labor situation, although in a broader sense the dominating factor, as in the last six months, was the fate of the tax revision measure. The senate cast a vote favorable to the retention of the excessive 50 per cent surtax on incomes of $200,000 or more with a graduated levy downward to incomes of $10,000.

The decision to repeal the excess profits tax as of January 1, 1922, was welcomed and that step was a source of intense relief to all firms and corporations. Nevertheless one of the fundamental obstructions to industrial revival has been and will continue to be under the new law the high percentage of income taken from the wealthy taxpayer. Such a taxpayer is the source of industrial capital. With that source dried up industry and new enterprise is certain to go on languishing in some degree although other elements in the general situation may serve by main strength to infuse some of the breath of life into it.

The railroad crisis came in conjunction with the senate tax vote to hold the market in check. It is doubtful if the railroad crisis could have done so alone. Wall street refused to believe that there would be a strike and the event proved it right. That would seem to be the reason why the market failed to respond more vigorously to the intelligence that the strike had been called off.

Bears Take Cover.

The bear traders hurried to cover and the turnover exceeded a million shares for the first time in several months, but the price gains in the general list, including both industrial and railroad descriptions, were confined to 1 to 2 points although some of the specialties and individual speculative favorites advanced as much as 3 or 4 points. This was not an adequate response to such an important development, assuming that the strike had really been expected or that it bore the significant attributes which the minority attached to it. The issue had it come to a head would have entailed a limited struggle, it would have left some bitterness surely and it would inevitably have involved the federal government to the extent of standing back of the transportation act.

Grain

Wheat, cash, $1.26; Dec., $1.26⅛; May, $1.30½. Corn, cash, 54c. Oats, cash, 39c. Barley, cash, 64c. Rye, No. 2, cash, 83c. Cloverseed, cash, $12.40; Oct., $12.40; Dec., $12.40; Feb., $12.65; March, $12.40. Alsike, cash, $10.75; Oct., $10.75; Dec., $11.00; March, $11.25. Timothy, cash, $2.85; Oct., $2.85; Dec., $2.85; Jan., $3.00; March, $3.05.

Chicago—Wheat, Dec., $1.08¼; May, $1.12⅝. Corn, Dec., 48¼c; May, 53¾c. Oats, Dec., 33⅛c; May, 38⅛c. Barley, Dec., 58¼c. Rye, Dec., 83½c; May, 87¾c.

Produce

Toledo—Butter—Fancy creamery, 1-lb. prints, 49c; solid pack, 48c; nut margarine, 24@25c.

Cheese—Fancy brick, 24@25c; New York limburger, 30c; Wisconsin, 1-lb., 25c; domestic Swiss, 32c; new Michigan, 25@26c; longhorn, 29@30c.

Eggs—Candled, 55c; selects, 65c.

Bacon—Fat, 16½c; lean, 26c; wide, 6 to 8 lbs., 23c; 9 to 10 lbs., 22c; 11 to 12 lbs., 19c; 13 to 15 lbs., 16c. Lard, 11c. Hams, 22c. Sausage—Fresh pork, 16c; luncheon, 18c; bologna, 14c; frankfurters, 17c.

Live Poultry—Ducks, 20@24c; geese, 18@20c; turkeys, 33@35c; chickens, 20@22c; light chickens, 17@18c; old roosters, 13@15c; broilers, 18@22c.

Hides—No. 1, 6c; No. 2, 5c; bull, 2c; green calf, No. 1, 14c; No. 2, 12½c; kip, 9c; No. 2 kip, 6½c; cured hides, No. 1, 7c; No. 2, 6c; horse hides, $2.00.

Cleveland—Butter, extra in tubs, 52½@53c; prints, 53½@54c; extra firsts, 51½@52c; firsts, 50½@51c; seconds, 41½@42c; packing stock, 25½@27½c. Eggs—Fresh gathered northern extras, 57c; extra firsts, 56c; Ohio firsts, new cases, 53c; do., old cases, 52c; western firsts, new cases, 48c. Oleomargarine, lb. prints, nut oleo, 22@25c; high grade, made of animal oils, 25@25½c; lower grades, 20@21c. Cheese—York state, 24@26c; brick, 25@28c; fancy Swiss, 35@40c; Longhorn (Wisconsin), 25@27c; limburger, 25@26c. Poultry, live, heavy fowls, 24@26c; light, 15@18c; roosters, 15c; spring chickens, light, 16@18c; choice, 21@22c; live spring ducks, 23@27c; turkeys, 35@38c. Potatoes—Jersey, $2.80@3.25 per 150-lb. sack; Michigan, $2.75@2.90 per 150-lb. sack. Sweet Potatoes—$2.75 bbl.; Jerseys, $1.45@1.60 a hamper; Delawares, $1.25 a hamper.

Chicago—Potatoes—Receipts, 155 cars; United States shipments, 1,099 cars; market stronger; Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin, sacked and bulk, $1.65@1.85; Red River Ohios, sacked and bulk, $1.65@1.85; South Dakota whites, $1.25@1.60. Butter unchanged. Eggs firm; receipts, 3,842 cases; firsts, 49@51c; ordinary firsts, 42@45c; miscellaneous, 47@49c; refrigerator extras, 33½@34c; refrigerator firsts, 32½@33c. Poultry, alive, lower; fowls, 14@22c; springs, 20c; turkeys, 27c; roosters, 14c.

New York—Butter steady; receipts, 11,501; creamery, higher than extras, 49@49½c; creamery extras (92 score), 48½c; creamery firsts (88 to 91 score), 39@47½c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 29½@30c. Eggs irregular; receipts, 14,668; fresh gathered, extra firsts, 60@62c; fresh gathered firsts, 54@58c; New Jersey hennery whites, extra fancy candled selections, 95c; nearby and nearby western hennery whites, firsts to average extras, 75@90c; nearby and nearby western hennery browns, extras, 68@72c; nearby gathered browns and mixed colors, firsts to extras, 55@56c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, 38@38½c. Cheese firm; receipts, 3,164; state whole milk, flats, fresh, specials, 22½@23½c; do., average run, 22c; state, whole milk twins, specials, 22½c; do., average run, 22c. Live poultry steady; chickens, by express, 26@27c; fowls, by express, 20@30c. Dressed poultry steady; prices unchanged.

Live Stock

Pittsburgh — Hogs—Receipts, 1,000; lower; heavies, $8.10@8.25; heavy yorkers, $8.60@8.65; light yorkers, $8.65@8.75; pigs, $8.75@8.85. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 600; steady; top sheep, $5.25; top lambs, $9.50. Calves—Receipts, 100; steady; top, $13.00.

East Buffalo — Cattle — Receipts, 700; steady. Calves—Receipts, 100; steady, $5.00@13.50. Hogs—Receipts, 3,200; 25@40c lower; heavy, $8.00@8.15; mixed, $8.15@8.25; yorkers, $8.25; light, do., $8.25@8.50; pigs, $8.50; roughs, $6.50@6.75; stags, $4.00@5.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1,600; sheep active; lambs slow; prices unchanged.

East St. Louis, Ill.—(U. S. Bureau of Markets)—Cattle—Receipts, 1,500; no good steers here; common and medium grade, beef cows and canners, 15@25c higher; bulls strong; veal calves 25c higher. Hogs—Receipts, 5,000; after very uneven and higher opening market now 10@15c lower; light weights and down grades least affected; top, $8.50; bulk light weights, $8.25@8.35; bulk best butchers, $7.90@8.05; no heavies sold; packer sows steady to 25c lower, $6.25@6.75; pigs steady, up to $8.50. Sheep—Receipts, 500; active and steady; only two decks good lambs here; these were natives and brought top, $8.25; one deck medium southwest sold at $7.50; odd head ewes and lower grade lambs went at unchanged prices.

Chicago—(U. S. Bureau of Markets) — Cattle — Receipts, 1,500; compared with week ago, beef steers mostly 25@50c higher; spot up more; butcher cows and heifers, 15@40c higher; canners and cutters, 10@15c higher; calves mostly 25c higher; stockers and feeders, 15@25c higher. Hogs—Receipts, 10,000; 10@15c lower; closed strong; practical top, $7.75; light lights up to $8.00; bulk, $7.25@7.65; hold over light; pigs, lower, bulk around $8.00. Sheep—Receipts 3,500; compared with week ago, fat lambs and yearlings, 50@75c higher; sheep, 25@50c higher; feeder lambs mostly 25c higher.

Questions and Answers

Rule 1—Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. This department will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or firm not tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any question involving dogma or doctrine or Biblican interpretations; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions.

Roosevelt Shooting

Please give an account of the attempted assassination of Theodore Roosevelt during his last presidential campaign. Also, give the date of his death.—L. W., Flagstaff, Ariz.

It was during the Fall campaign for the presidency in 1912 that Theodore Roosevelt was shot. In the first part of October of that year Roosevelt was at Milwaukee on his campaign. He had gone out of the hotel to the automobile with Albert H. Martin, one of his secretaries. Martin took his seat in the car and Roosevelt was standing up in the car waving his hat to the crowd. Martin caught the flash of metal, and instantly jumped over the sides of the car and grasped a man standing near. There was a flash and the sound of a shot and Martin was on the ground with the man. He threw one arm about his neck and held him fast, at the same time catching his gun-hand and wrenching the revolver from it. There was a short struggle but Martin and another man soon had the man with the gun under control.

Roosevelt was badly wounded but his fine physical condition enabled him to recover. The would-be murderer was found to be insane and was incarcerated in an asylum.

Mr. Roosevelt died on Jan. 6, 1919, from a blood clot on his brain.

Eugene V. Debs

I would appreciate a biography of Eugene V. Debs in these columns. —G. B. M., Pennsylvania.

Eugene V. Debs is an Indiana product, having been born in Terre Haute, that state, in 1855. He is prominent as a Socialist. Debs was at one time a railroad fireman. He was elected to the Indiana legislature in 1885. Later he became an official in the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, and from 1893 to 1897 was president of the American Railway union. He conducted the Chicago strike of 1893, and was sent to jail for contempt because of his management of the same. Since 1897 he has been prominently identified with the Socialists. He was a candidate for president many times.

During the World war Debs was sentenced to the federal penitentiary under the espionage law and is now serving his sentence.

Miscellaneous

I. M., Conover, Ohio.—We have no statistics which would enable us to answer your question on how many magazines there are in Ohio.

J. W. L., Utica, Miss.—We do not answer mathematical questions in this department.

J. G. T., Donegal, Ohio.—We cannot answer your question.

W. F. R., Los Angeles, Cal.—The Nasby Letters are now out of print. Maybe you will be able to find a copy at some second-hand book store.

N. C. B., Coshocton, Ohio.—The moon has nothing to do with vegetation or shingles curling up on the roof. That is only superstition.

G. T. M., Delavan, Ill.—We have no copy of the speech you mention.

G. B. E., Dublin, Va.—Voters do not sign their names on the ballots when they vote.

Less Marrying

Reports of the last three months show an unprecedented decrease in marriages in England. This is attributed to hard times and unemployment.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

NEWS FOR VETERANS

Great Britain's most coveted military decoration, the Victoria Cross, has been conferred on the unknown American soldier by King George.

The medal will be placed on the tomb of the unidentified dead Armistice day when the body is buried in Arlington national cemetery.

Announcement of the high honor was made at a dinner given in London to General Pershing after he had placed the Congressional Medal of Honor on the tomb of the unknown Tommy buried in Westminster Abbey. King George also sent a cablegram to President Harding informing him of the award and stating, "the Victoria Cross has never before been conferred on a subject of another state."

In his message the king expressed "the warm appreciation felt throughout this country of the tribute which you are paying today."

It went on: "The gift of your Medal of Honor to your British comrade in arms, whose tomb in Westminster Abbey stands for all our best endeavor and our hardest sacrifice in the war, is a gesture of friendly sympathy and good will which we shall not forget.

"On Armistice day representatives of the British empire will join you in a ceremony held in honor of the splendid record of your own troops. I greatly wish on that occasion to confer on your unknown warrior our highest decoration for valor, the Victoria Cross. It has never yet been bestowed on the subject of another state, but I trust that you and the American people will accept the gift in order that the British empire may thus most fitly pay its tribute to the tomb which symbolizes every deed of conspicuous valor performed by the men of your great fighting forces."

The Rev. Francis A. Kelly, "fighting chaplain" of the 27th Division and formerly national chaplain of the American Legion, has been selected by Secretary of War Weeks to conduct the Roman Catholic services at the burial of the unknown American soldier in Arlington national cemetery on Armistice day.

Father Kelly is one of the most popular chaplains in veteran circles. In France he was decorated by the American, British and French governments for bravery in action and since demobilization he has added to his fame through his work in the Legion and among veterans generally.

Colonel Charles R. Forbes, director of the Veterans' Bureau, is not very enthusiastic over the plan of placing disabled ex-service men in training on land with the understanding that the vets will be allowed to purchase the land.

One project of this kind, known as the McDevitt project, in the Imperial Valley of California, was a failure, Colonel Forbes said, and he doesn't expect to repeat the experiment unless the government buys the land before the men are placed on it.

An organization of Kentucky veterans of the World war is to be formed for the purpose of obtaining a bonus from the state. The organization will also work for a veterans' civil service preference act.

According to R. E. Lee Murphy, one of the leaders in the movement, the action of the American Legion convention in voting against the state bonus did not represent the sentiment of the majority of ex-service men and women in the state. At a mass meeting held in Lexington recently, attended by more than 800 persons, a resolution calling for a state bonus was unanimously adopted.

A copy of this resolution is to be sent to every candidate for the next legislature.

Disciplinary regulations for former service men receiving government care in hospitals and other institutions under the U. S. Veterans' Bureau have been promulgated by the Veterans' Bureau as provided for in the Sweet bill, and have been sent to all institutions under the bureau. The Sweet bill provided that the bureau should make such regulations and place a limit on the punishments for breaches of discipline. Prior to this time there has been no definite legal provisions to say just how the bureau should deal with misconduct by men under its care.

The new regulations, published as General Order No. 27 of the U. S. Veteran Bureau, cover three classes of offenses against regulations. These are (1) Leaving institutions against medical advice; (2) leaving institutions without permission, and (3) general breaches of discipline.

The regulations provide penalties which consist chiefly of forfeiture of compensation pay. Minor infractions of discipline in class 3 may be handled by officers in charge of hospitals without loss of pay, the penalties being temporary forfeiture of pass privileges, assignment to work not incompatible with the patients' physical condition or similar minor punishments.

Cures Asthma or Costs Nothing

Any reader who suffers from the above disease can be quickly cured without risking a penny through the remarkable discovery of C. Leavengood, 1588 S. W. Blvd., Rosedale, Kans. Don't send a penny—Just write Mr. Leavengood and he will send you a big bottle of his prescription on 10 days' trial. If it cures pay $1.25. Otherwise you owe nothing.

TESTS SHOW HOUSEFLY IS TIRELESS TRAVELER

That bothersome, obnoxious pest, the fly, is a tireless little traveler, experiments conducted by the bureau of entomology of the department of agriculture show.

The tests showed that the house fly makes an average journey of five to six miles in the space of 24 hours. Upon being released after capture flies would travel as high as 1,000 feet in the air in a few minutes during the experiments.

The ease with which flies travel many miles, contends the bureau of entomology, shows the importance of general sanitary measures to destroy breeding places.

Another Dry Campaign

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union is sponsoring a campaign to make California the "dry" spot of the nation, as the result of a meeting held by representatives of the Prohibition party, Anti-Saloon league, W. C. T. U. and International Order of Good Templars.

SKUNK We pay highest cash prices for all staple furs—Mink, Muskrat, Raccoon, Red Fox, Fancy and Cross Fox, Fisher, Marten, etc. Our specialty, including 1870, Our continued prompt returns and liberal policy are now bringing us shipments from all North America. Also up to Send for free price list. Address M. J. JEWETT & SONS, REDWOOD, N. Y., Dept.

AUTOGRAPH HUNTER HAS SIGNATURES OF 50,000

Undoubtedly the most famous hunter of autographs is Joseph K. Mikulec, a Jugo-Slav, who has arrived in London to get the signatures of English royalty and famous British men and women, and incidentally to complete his collection.

This already numbers 50,000 names and signatures of kings, presidents, princes and great men of all nations, which are all contained in a ledger-like book, weighing 50 pounds.

It is his boast that the collection does not include a single German signature, not even the Kaiser's.

SALTS IF BACKACHY AND KIDNEYS HURT

Stop eating meat for a while if your Bladder is troubling you.

When you wake up with backache and dull misery in the kidney region it generally means you have been eating too much meat, says well-known authority. Meat forms uric acid which overworks the kidneys in their effort to filter it from the blood and they become sort of paralyzed and loggy. When your kidneys get sluggish and clog you must relieve them, like you relieve your bowels; removing all the body's urinous waste, else you have backache, sick headache, dizzy spells, your stomach sours, tongue is coated, and when the weather is bad you have rheumatic twinges. When urine is cloudy, full of sediment, channels often get sore, water scalds and you are obliged to get up two or three times during the night.

Either consult a good, reliable physician at once or get from your pharmacist about four ounces of Jad Salts; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine. This famous salts is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to clean and stimulate sluggish kidneys, also to neutralize acids in the system so they no longer irritate, thus ending bladder weakness.

Jad Salts is a life saver for busy, regular meat eaters. It is inexpensive, cannot injure and makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink.

Bumstead's Worm Syrup

The safe and sure remedy. Stood the test for 60 years. To children an treat of candy. It never fails. All druggists or mail. Est. C. A. Voorhees, M. D., Phila. Pa.

DROPSY Treated One Week FREE. Short breathing relieved in a few hours, swelling reduced in a few days. Regulates the liver, kidneys, stomach and bowels, purifies the blood, strengthens the whole system. Write for Free Trial Treatment. Dropsy Remedy Co., Dept. F-2

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WOULD UNSEAT LLOYD GEORGE

Duke of Northumberland Moves to Split Coalition Government.

...ent to split the coalition ... Britain and, if neces... split the Unionist party ... been launched by ... of Northumberland, ...iggest land owner and ... who charges that the ...rge government is play... ...hands of the enemies ...pire by negotiating with ...

...not swing the entire ...arty against George's ...he proposes a "bolt" by ...ssociates of the party. ...ote for his arguments ...ns of the Morning Post, ...London daily, which ... the peace movement ...ception.

Like Soviet Plots.

...Sinn Fein attack is only part ...combined attack upon the ...pire." Northumberland ...luences behind it are ...those which inspire the ... in Afghanistan and ...terest in India, Palestine ...and the revolutionary ...ment at home. ...Irish national aspira... ...merely a means to an end. ...esign is to use Ireland as a ...anti-British intrigue. To ...e Communist press and ...ances of such intellect... ...Bernard Shaw it is hoped ...ish independence as a ...for crippling Great Britain ... It is easy to imagine ...ult ensue on the landing in ...of Irish-American volunteers ...organization of Ulster. And ...a remote possibility," ...government Northum... ...charges, is playing into the ...forces of disruption.

Sinn Fein Pressed

...Fein he declares, agreed to a ...and entered the peace confer...

...They were very hard ...and required time to recover. ...appraise their resources, to in... ...their organization, to set up ...administration without in... ...by the Government, and ...the harvest.

...As the Autumn advanced ...Britain's embarrassments were ...increase owing to unemploy... ...at home and trouble in the ...and Middle East.

...The conference will give them ...time to complete their plans ...to decide whether it will pay ...less to reject all compromise ...right is out now or to accept a ...settlement which will afford ...a better vantage-ground for re... ...the war later.

...The following are the Govern... ...motives: It has lacked the ...moral courage to suppress a treason... ...conspiracy by force of arms. It ...had never told the country the truth ...about the conspiracy or appealed for ...support. It had endeavored to ef... ...reprisals without assuming re... ...sponsibility for them. Finding itself ...frustrated by the British people, and ...with good reason, it opened negotia... ...tions with the enemy.

Sees Party Politics

...The advantages of this course ...are as follows: One of two results ...must ensue. Either the negotiations ...would result in a sham settlement ...which would enable the Government ...to shirk its responsibility, its motto ...being 'Apres moi le deluge', or the ...negotiations would fail, in which ...case the Government would go to the ...country on the issue of British sov... ...ereignty or Irish Republic and ob... ...tain a new lease of life.

...Regarded as a move in the game ...of party politics the whole affair is ...admirable; regarded as an essay in ...statesmanship it is pathetic. But the ...important point to observe is that in ...either case the Conservative cause is ...betrayed."

HEALING CREAM QUICKEST RELIEF FOR HEAD COLDS

Colds and catarrh yield like magic to soothing, healing, antiseptic cream that penetrates through every air passage and relieves swollen, inflamed membranes of nose and throat. Your clogged nostrils open right up and you can breathe freely. Hawking and snuffling stop. Don't stay stuffed up and miserable.

Get a small bottle of Ely's Cream Balm from your druggist. Apply a little in the nostrils and get instant relief. Millions endorse this remedy known for more than fifty years.

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To anyone suffering from Piles we make this unlimited offer: Send us your address and return mail will bring you a regular Dollar Package of Dr. Van Vleck's 3-fold Absorption Treatment for Itching, Bleeding, Protruding Piles, and such Pile trouble—all in plain wrapper—TO TRY FREE. Dr. Van Vleck, ex-surgeon U. S. army, spent forty years perfecting his now world famous Absorption Method. No knife, no pain, no doctor bills—just a simple home treatment that can be tried by anyone without cost. Then, after trying, if you are fully satisfied with the relief and comfort it gives you, send us One Dollar. If not, it costs you nothing. You decide and we take your word. We don't know how we could show more unbounded faith in our remedy. It is relieving almost every stage and condition of Itching, Bleeding, Protruding Piles, even after whole lifetimes of misery. We have received hundreds of letters telling of the success of this remarkably effective system after everything else, including costly and dangerous operations, had failed, even after 30 and 40 years of suffering. The milder cases are often controlled in a single day. Won't you try it at our expense? Address Dr Van Vleck Co., Dept. WB44 Jackson, Mich. Send no money. Send today.

Roosevelt's Grave Visited by Diaz

A tribute of respect and homage from Italy to the memory of Theodore Roosevelt was paid by General Armando Victorio Diaz, head of the Italian army, when he placed a wreath of flowers on the grave of the former President at Oyster Bay. Accompanied by a party of more than 100 persons, many of whom were in the uniform of the American and Italian military service, General Diaz displayed a keen emotion at the memory of Roosevelt. He said: "At the tomb of Roosevelt no speech can be made. Only an expression of the deepest homage I bring from my country. During his life he was adored and at his death he was beloved by everybody." The photo shows General Diaz saluting, after placing a wreath on the tomb of Theodore Roosevelt.

OHIO WILL GET GOOD ROADS AID

Federal Government Ready to Equal Money Raised by State, Says Cable.

Ohio will be enabled to get the largest possible measure of federal aid for the construction of good roads, Congressman John L. Cable of Lima, says under provisions of the conferees' report on the Townsend-Dowell highway bill. Cable is the Ohio member of the house good roads committee.

The measure, which soon will be adopted by the senate and house, appropriates $75,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, of which $25,000,000 is to be immediately available and $50,000,000 January 1, next.

"The provision of particular interest to the good roads advocates of Ohio," said Cable, "is the provision that originally referred to state funds. The section as it now stands contains an amendment defining state funds as any funds raised under authority of the state or any of its political or other subdivisions and they are made available for expenditure under the direct control of the state highway department.

"The Ohio Good Roads federation feared that without this amendment the term 'state funds' would be construed as money raised by the state alone and money raised by a subdivision would not count in obtaining an equal sum from the federal treasury under the fifty-fifty plan. Under the conference agreement every dollar raised for road building in Ohio, whether by the state or any subdivision, will be matched by a dollar from the federal treasury and the combined sums will be used for road purposes in Ohio.

"A separate section takes care of road maintenance and provides, in substance, that before any project is approved by the secretary of agriculture the state shall make provision for state funds required for maintenance of all federal aid highways within the state, 'which funds shall be under the direct control of the state highway department.'

"This is a vital part of the bill for without adequate provision for maintenance the administration would not be inclined to permit further appropriations for federal aid.

"Another important item is that the highways built with federal aid shall be not less than 18 feet wide."

JAPS DISCOVER SECRET OF GROWING PEARLS

Pearling has fallen on evil days because of unsettled conditions throughout the world, James Clarke of Brisbane, known as the "Australian Pearl King", told the Royal Commission investigating the pearling at Sydney. He added that a contributing cause of the slump is the discovery by Japanese of the secret of growing pearls. All pearling boats are laid up at Thursday island, while at Broome, West Australia, only 100 boats out of 400 are working, says a correspondent of the Daily Mail.

TRIBUTES PAID TO ROOSEVELT

Sixty-Third Anniversary of His Birth Is Observed at Old Home.

Civic, memorial and social organizations joined in celebrating the 63d anniversary of Theodore Roosevelt's birth in a series of ceremonies in New York and at Oyster Bay, the Long Island village where the former president spent the last years of his life.

The program at Oyster Bay included pilgrimages to Roosevelt's grave by delegations of Spanish and World War veterans, Boy Scouts and school children of the village, who were chosen to lay a wreath on Roosevelt's grave. The children also took part in exercises at the village school where Roosevelt had played the part of Santa Claus at many Christmas celebrations. Representatives of several foreign governments went to Oyster Bay to visit the Roosevelt burial plot.

In New York the program began with a birthday pageant at Carnegie hall in which several hundred high school girls participated. In the afternoon trustees of the Roosevelt Memorial association met to discuss plans for a monument to Roosevelt at Washington and construction of a memorial park in Oyster Bay.

The climax of the day was reached at a dinner for Boy Scouts at which Postmaster General Will Hays, Earl Beatty, admiral of the British fleet, and William Boyce Tompson, president of the Roosevelt Memorial association, spoke. At the same hour the Americanism of Roosevelt was expounded to foreign born citizens at a mass meeting arranged by the League for Foreign Born Citizens. A memorial meeting also was held in Brooklyn under the auspices of the Roosevelt club.

$13.95 Goodyear Raincoat Free

Goodyear Mfg. Co., 190N-R Goodyear Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., is making an offer to send a handsome raincoat free to one person in each locality who will show and recommend it to friends. If you want one write today.

Charges Legislators Lack the Three R's

Less than half the members of the state legislature throughout the United States have had complete common school educations, Professor Allen Johnson of Yale, told the school of citizenship of the Connecticut League of Woman Voters.

"Only 15 per cent have had a college eduation," he said. "Farmers constitute one-third of our state legislatures, lawyers one-fourth and business men a fifth. Less than half have been in contact with the conditions which must be their chief concern in law making. Measured by the size of their responsibilities, our legislators do not seem equal to their task."

Scientific Burglary

Burglars who robbed the home of M. Jean Stern, the French millionaire, of $30,000 worth of art and jewels, wore slippers and rubber gloves. They thus avoided leaving a single clue.

RURAL PROBLEMS TO BE STUDIED

National Conference to Try to Abate Rivalry of City and Country.

The principal matter before the fourth annual conference of the American Country Life association, to be held at New Orleans Nov. 10 to 12, is to consider means to abate in some degree the age-old rivalry between country and city dwellers.

There is a wide range of topics to be considered, dealing with the relations of the town or small city to the outlying country. This relationship is four-sided, including trade, social, church and school.

The tentative program prepared by the secretary, N. T. Frame of Morgantown, promises to bring out the arguments for and against such questions as these:

Is the present accepted scheme of trade distribution through private dealers in the towns uneconomical? Will it in time be supplanted by co-operative business? Will the farmers' co-operative movement eventually eliminate the local dealers?

Why do farmers purchase through mail order catalogs instead of through their local dealers?

Can the best adjustment of economic relationship in the community be brought about by farmers and business men belonging to the same country-wide chamber of commerce?

What type of program should the Rotary, Kiwanis or similar clubs adopt concerning country problems?

Do juvenile courts and other child-welfare agencies handle country problems on a par with town problems?

Why are all the doctors located in towns? Reports show that there will not be enough doctors 10 years from now.

Can the town Y. M. C. A. or Y. W. C. A. serve the country boys and girls, too?

Should the farm women join the federated women's clubs or have their own clubs?

These and other questions will come up for discussion at the New Orleans conference, where farm men and women, town men and women, ministers, college professors, social workers, investigators and many others interested in country life will consider all such problems and many others.

CHINA WARNED TO SPEED PEACE

Tienstin Press Sees Little Hope at Parley Unless Strife Is Ended.

The Tienstin newspaper, Ta Chun Shang Pao, believes that, with civil strife upsetting the country, China can hope for little benefit from the Pacific conference.

"The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has just established an investigation bureau for the purpose of gathering materials, records and other documents to be used at the Pacific conference in connection with China's case," says that paper.

"We believe this can do little toward attaining our object, for so long as China lacks the power essential to success, foreign powers will continue to look down upon her and treat her as an inferior; so that even if we have overwhelming evidence at our disposal to support our case, they will never take the trouble to go into it so as to render a decision in our favor. Under such circumstances it would be foolish to expect success.

"The all-important question today is to settle our domestic strife. When peace and order are restored, foreigners in our midst will not suffer from occasional disturbances, and their ministers and governments, seeing that China still has the ability to maintain order, will treat us with respect, and the Japanese propaganda that China has not the necessary capacity to protect foreign life and property and that Japan should be appointed guardian over her, will explode by itself.

"If all this can be accomplished before the Pacific conference, we are not without a ray of hope. If, however, we indulge in continual civil strife between one province and another we are simply furnishing evidence to prove the truth of the Japanese contention.

"For the peace of the Far East and the interests of their nationals foreign powers cannot but approve the internationalization of China and it is perhaps not unlikely that they will charge Japan with the task of overseeing us. When this happens our sovereignty will be completely lost and what favor can be expected of the powers when we set forth all our evidence and records before them to support our case?

"Let both the people and the government work to avoid this eventuality."

The Crisis at the Cross Roads

The International Sunday School Lesson for Nov. 6 Is "Paul's Experience at Jerusalem"— Acts 21:18—23:24.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

THERE is no use dodging the fact that, although the subject of this Sunday school lesson, which millions of folks are scheduled to consider, is "Paul at Jerusalem," the real theme of discussion in most classes will be "Christianity at the Washington Conference," or "The Crisis at the Crossroads."

Never in all the years I have been studying professionally the trend and temper of public life and thought of this North American continent have I found such a widespread, deep and manifest interest in any current subject, barring the war itself, as I have discovered with respect to the approaching conference upon the Limitation of Armament. In recent weeks I have traveled throughout the eastern half of Canada, and from Boston to Minneapolis, to Kansas City and to Washington, covering most of the great cities between these points. Everywhere I have found thoughtful persons, and church folk in particular, looking forward to the momentous meeting of Armament day. There exists a new popular alertness to great events that is a heritage from the war awakening. We may well expect surprising results from this critical meeting that are not scheduled on the agenda. This column could be filled with significant symptoms of the aroused purposes of people everywhere.

Some Lesson Links.

So this is the background of our common thinking, as we take up the lesson theme. Summarized, the story is that Paul, in spite of dire warnings, persisted in going to Jerusalem. There he stirred the Christian leaders with the narrative of what God had done in the Gentile world through him. At this center of conservatism, under the shadow of the very heart of Judaism, the church leaders were still rather timorous about the relations of the Jews and the Christians. So they persuaded Paul, in order to prove himself a good Jew, to share a religious vow in the temple with four men. He did so—and was seen in the temple courts by his enemies from Asia Minor, who accused him of taking Gentiles into the holy place. Whereupon the fanatical mob tried to lynch the apostle.

Roman law intervened with its soldiers, and barely saved his life. True to his ruling passion, Paul preached to the mob that was trying to kill him. He was about to be beaten in prison, when he disclosed his Roman citizenship. Then, to clear up the question of his offense, if any, he was taken before the Jewish Sanhedrin, whom he set by the ears by raising a party shibboleth; as a Pharisee, he claimed the adherence of that party, and so divided the council's judgment. Later, 40 Jews bound themselves by an oath to kill Paul; but his nephew learned of the plot and warned Roman officials, so that the prisoner was spirited away by night to Caesarea.

Such is the dramatic tale. It is a meaty topic for discussion; and not altogether lacking in analogies to the situation developing in another world capital, within the approaching week.

The Conference at a Capital.

If even great old Paul did not feel free to play a lone hand in his day, how much less may any man or nation in this time? For the unity and efficiency of the cause of righteousness and religion, it was necessary to meet in conference at headquarters. Church councils have been a necessity of religion; and international conferences are a necessity of civilization. Nobody outside of Thibet can nowadays contend for the policy of national isolation. For weal or for woe, all peoples are today bound up in the one bundle of life.

This trip to Jerusalem was good for Paul's party, and it was also good for the Jerusalem leaders. Each needed the tonic or restraint of the other. The one sure way to prevent divisions is for people to meet familiarly and frequently. You cannot hate the man you really know. For an individual or for a group, it is better to meet for frank, free discussion, rather than to nurse grievances in seclusion and silence. The bare fact of the meeting of the nations at Washington is in itself a great achievement.

The Passions of the People.

There is something fine in all of us which makes us prefer to contemplate the good and the beautiful, instead of the evil and the ugly. We would all rather think about the happy homes and fine people and many other attractions of our community than of the base and criminal element which lurks out of sight. It is more natural to dwell upon the sublimities of Paul's character than to contemplate the hideous passions of the mob. Naturally we give more thought to the ideals of the Washington conference than to the sinister forces in the world which it is designed to eliminate or overcome.

Nevertheless, if we are ever going to accomplish anything in the world, we must be brave enough to be realists, facing facts squarely. Our God is a God of things as they are—and of things as they ought to be. Mob-mind constituted the substratum of old Jerusalem life, as of the life of most cities today. Dark and deadly passions of hate and fear and prejudice and unreason held sway. Blind bigotry needed only occasion to bring it rushing forth to riot and ruin and reprisal.

We must be fearless enough to admit that back of the Washington conference, and threatening its very existence, are the darker moods of mankind—selfish and ruthless nationalism; religious and racial bigotry; petty insularity and provincialism, and godless greed. These forces want their own individual ends before ever they make concessions to world welfare and permanent peace. Just as the Jerusalem mob cried throatily concerning Paul, "Away with him!"—a significant repetition of the very same words that assailed Paul's Master on the identical spot, a few years earlier—so there is the fearsome possibility that all the Christian idealism of the Washington conference may have to give way before the hate-filled hue and cry of inflamed self-interest.

Enter the Supreme Law.

It may discomfit the pacifist, who is tracing the analogy between this New Testament story and the approaching conference on armament, to recall that Paul, the embodiment of a great ideal, was saved from death by the armed force of Rome. Roman peace followed Roman law, which in turn, was maintained by the Roman legions. To our own day, it is still true that all supreme courts are dependent upon police power for the enforcement of their decrees. World peace is a chimera without a world court possessed of authority and power, or "sanctions," to use the late fashionable word. There must be a supreme law, with force to compel obedience to its decisions. That supreme law can come only by the agreement of nations. It is only "Beneath the rule of men entirely great" that "The pen is mightier than the sword." So long as there are lawless people and lawless nations on earth the world policeman must carry a club. It needs power to restrain passions.

White-hot in manly indignation, Paul the prisoner poured the burning invective of a law-abiding spirit upon the high priest who illegally smote him. No supine saint, but a spunky soldier was the great apostle. He was not of those who pray for the grace of resignation in the presence of arrogant lawlessness. He offers no example to the weak sentimentalists who think to end wrong by submitting to it. One of the wholesome aspects of the Washington conference is the multiplying evidence that righteousness and good will have learned how to speak out loud, in tones that burn as well as enlighten. A new spine stiffens peace-loving men. Hidden plots will fare as ill at Washington as they fared against Paul.

Paul and the Paris Blunder.

It is rather comforting to find that the Bible characters have frailties quite like our own. We rail at the weaknesses of the Paris conferees, who spoiled a glorious program for a better world by their concessions and compromises. They stooped to the tricks of the market place, when they should have stood upright and steadfast for lofty principles. Well, here is the Apostle Paul doing the same thing!

An old woman once said she loved the Bible for the light it shed on the commentaries. It is a bit amusing to turn from the ingenious twistings of the commentators, as they try to explain away the clear significance of Paul's attempt to play politics in the Sanhedrin, by dividing the Sadducees against the Pharisees. It was a maneuver unworthy of Paul—even as his concession to expediency in fulfilling a vow in the temple was unworthy of the great interpreter of Christian liberty. The simple explanation is that Paul slumped from his own true level.

That same blunder wrecked the Paris peace conference. It will nullify the Washington meeting also, if yielded to. Expediency and opportunism always defeat themselves in the long run.

Whatever else happens in Washington, in this crisis at the crossroads of time, let it follow the clear program of Christ. He never turned His back on moral integrity or the Divine will, for the sake of personal immunity or advantage. It it keeps His level, the conference will save the world.

Helicopter Successful

Recent tests of Britain's secretly built helicopter, a machine that can fly straight up and down, are reported to have been so successful that only a few changes in the model are necessary.

Boom in Dogs

Kennels and pet shops in London report a tremendous increase in the sales of dogs this year. Many are buying pets to protect their homes because they expect many crimes by unemployed this winter.

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Patents Secured. Prompt service. Avoid dangerous delays. Send for our "Record of Invention" form and Free Book telling How to Obtain a Patent. Send sketch or model for examination. Preliminary advice without charge. Highest references. Write TODAY. J. L. Jackson & Co., 157 Ouray Bldg., Washington, D. C.

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Crystal gazing, the craze. Send self-addressed stamped envelope for free instructions. T. Zanelg Studio, Box 637, Asbury Park, N. J.

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Tobacco or snuff habit cured or no pay, $1.00 if cured. Remedy sent on trial. Superba Co., TB., Baltimore, Md.

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An exceptional opening those desir-ing plain sewing home; any sewing machine; city; country; no canvassing; steady; to prevent curiosity seekers send twelve cents (uf., samples. Good Wear Cloth Company, Asbury Park, N. J.

TRUNKS, BAGS, SUITCASES. Why pay two middlemen profits? Buy from factory direct. Send for free catalog. Monarch Trunk Factory, Spring Valley, Ill.

Herb Recipe Book, 10c. Worth $$ Teaches how to make medicines of all kinds from herbs. Over 250 recipes and herb secrets. Herbalist, Dept. 15, Hammond, Ind.

Elijah Coming Before Christ. Vital book free. T. B. Megiddo Mission, Rochester, N. Y.

Artificial Eyes $3. Booklet free. Denver Optic, 554 Barclay, Denver, Colo.

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80-acre farm for sale. Ask for par-ticulars, Noah Mock, Syracuse, Ind.

MISCELLANEOUS FARMS FOR SALE

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Full implements included; good income and bright future for him who acts quickly; convenient RR market town; 100 acres heavy cropping, loam tillage; 20-cow pasture, estimated 600 cords wood, fruit; nearly new buildings, barn valued $5,000, to use up now all $3,000; only $300 down; terms. See page 27 Big New Catalog barg.ins at States Free. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 150-S Nassau st., New York City.

Ninety-Year-Old Kansas Twins Are Still Working Hard

Joel and James Cheatwood, 90 years old, who came to Kansas more than 60 years ago, declare they found on their Leavenworth county farms the "fountain of youth."

Any one may find it, most anywhere, if he seeks it before he is overcome by years, these pioneers agree. There is nothing mysterious about their youth-retaining recipe—It's just common, every day, hard work.

The Cheatwood "boys" recently celebrated their ninetieth birthday with a genuine party. Relatives and friends from far and near gathered at Joel's home. The two hosts appeared in the best of health and humor. So closely do they resemble each other that it is difficult to tell them apart. They are the oldest twins in Kansas, they assert.

"We'll be having other birthday parties," remarked Joel. "Then ten years from today we will be inviting you all to come help us celebrate when we start a new century."

"I believe I've worked as hard as any man that ever crossed the Missouri river," continued Joel. "If it wasn't for work, I'd have been dead long ago. Have to keep on working to keep up my strength and because I like to."

The brothers may be seen daily working in their fields. The day before the party, for instance, Joel put in a full day's work mowing weeds, getting land prepared for sowing wheat; Jim cleaned up a 20-acre field by burning off dry grass.

"Never seriously considered retiring," declared Jim. "I try to get all the joy I can out of life. That's why I keep on working; because I like it. Couldn't stand loafing day in and day out. I can do as much work in a day right now as some of these 'young sprouts.'"

SHOOTING PROWLING CAT NO CRIME, JUDGE SAYS

An air-rifle is not a firearm, and shooting a neighbor's marauding cat is not a crime. This is what Judge George E. Johnson of the recorder's court in Atlanta, Ga., said. With these statements he settled a quarrel between R. J. Donaldson and Mrs. J. P. Turner.

In court it was said that Mrs Turner saw Donaldson's cat eating her prize hen. She shot at and missed it. Donaldson brought a charge of firing a rifle within the city's limits. Mrs. Turner, when served a copy of the charge, countered, charging Donaldson with allowing a five-year-old nephew to range at large with an air-rifle. Judge Johnson ended matters by stating Mrs. Turner was defending her property and that an air-rifle was no firearm.

Leprosy Cure Sought

The antimony treatment of leprosy is showing excellent results in the cases of six New Zealand lepers. It will probably take a year, however, to learn whether a cure has actually been found.

CONSTANTINOPLE IS IN DISTRESS

People Homeless and Are Hungry, Say American Officials There.

Rear Admiral Mark L. Bristol's protest to the American Red Cross at Washington against the discontinuance of its work in Constantinople, the substance of which was forwarded by cable at the time when it was made public, sets forth in an authoritative way the actual situation of the Russian and Turkish refugeees who have found asylum in that city.

It shows that there are about 50,000 Russians there besides 10,000 Turks who have fled from Anatolia. Many of these are homeless, have little clothing and, the American High commissioner says, are in danger of starvation if the Red Cross be withdrawn. Rear Admiral Bristol's message follows:

"At present a real disaster exists in Constantinople with possibilities of becoming indescribably worse if not adequately met. During the last five years one-quarter of the houses of the city have been burned and not rebuilt.

People Are Homeless

"The result is homeless people in frightful conditions in mosques, in dugouts and in hovels in the burnt district. Recently 2,000 houses were burned in Scutari and several thousand persons were added to the list of homeless.

"Recently 10,000 Turkish refugees from Anatolia have arrived. Before the big evacuation of the Crimea ten months ago there were 35,000 Russian refugees and there are now about 50,000 in Constantinople and the immediate suburbs.

"The Turkish government is bankrupt and, therefore, powerless to adequately assist its own people or any other refugees. The Near East Relief committee gives the majority of assistance to the Greek and Armenian races.

"With this frightful situation comes the report that the executive committee intends to discontinue the work of the Constantinople unit of the Red Cross. With no source of aid in sight the immediate result of such action would be that the 17,000 Russian refugees now being fed would have nothing between them and starvation. All Russians generally have disposed of their personal effects including clothing so that their condition will get worse instead of better and, with Winter coming on, there will be added suffering from cold and exposure.

"In addition to the suffering from starvation and privation it is impossible to predict what the results will be in the city from disturbances of public order and danger to American lives and property. As a final appeal for relief for these refugees as well as because of this public danger I am at once putting the situation before all foreign representatives there."

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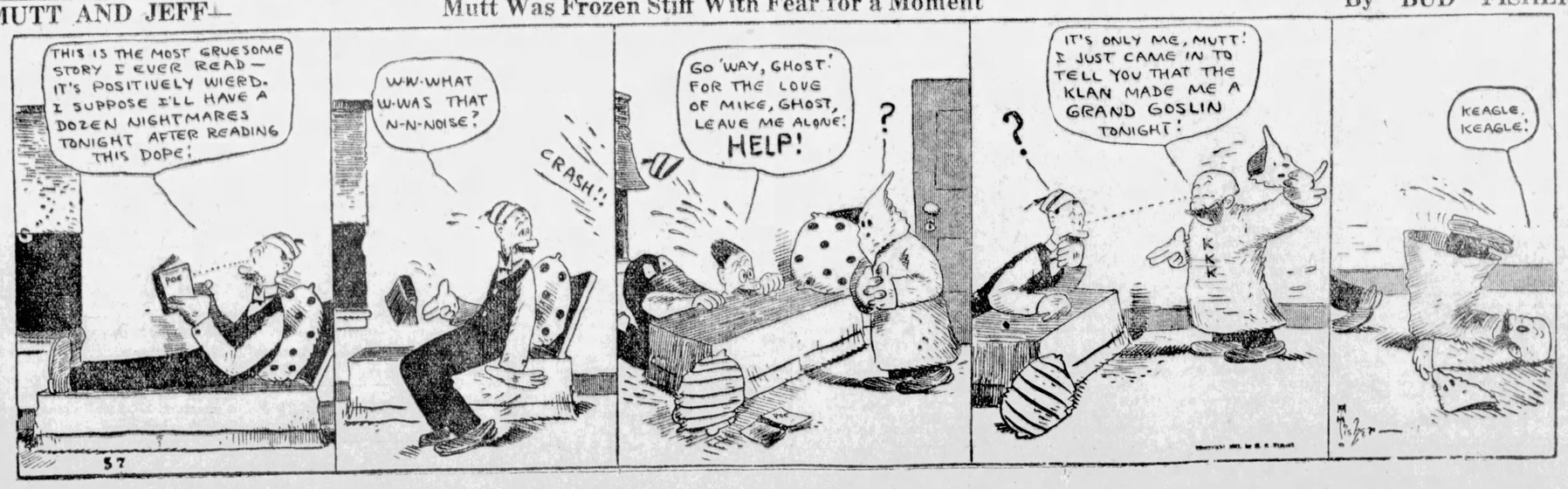
MUTT AND JEFF— **Mutt Was Frozen Stiff With Fear for a Moment** By "BUD" FISHER


THIS IS THE MOST GRUESOME STORY I EVER READ— IT'S POSITIVELY WIERD. I SUPPOSE I'LL HAVE A DOZEN NIGHTMARES TONIGHT AFTER READING THIS DOPE!
POE
WW-WHAT W-WAS THAT N-N-NOISE?
CRASH!!
GO 'WAY, GHOST! FOR THE LOVE OF MIKE, GHOST, LEAVE ME ALONE! HELP!
?
IT'S ONLY ME, MUTT! I JUST CAME IN TO TELL YOU THAT THE KLAN MADE ME A GRAND GOSLIN TONIGHT!
KKK
KEAGLE, KEAGLE!
57

HERO MEDALS ARE GIVEN 27

Eight Honored After Death by Carnegie Hero Fund Commission.

Twenty-seven persons, eight of whom lost their lives while attempting to save the lives of others, were formally recognized by the Carnegie Hero Fund commission at its Fall meeting. Four heroes received silver medals, and the others medals of bronze. Money awards were made as follows: Five pensions aggregating $4,620 a year; one pension of $26 a month, and a cash reward of $250; seven educational awards aggregating $7,400; other worthy purposes in 12 cases, $10,500.

The silver medals went to Eldege Gagne, of Augusta Maine, a nine-year-old boy who was drowned while trying to save a companion, August 2, 1918; Thomas Walker, a farmer, of R. D. No. 5 Alpharetta, Ga. who saved another farmer from suffocation in a gas filled well August 13, 1918; Ernest Wier, of 837 East Main street, Lockhaven, Pa., who sacrificed his life while trying to save two girls drowning at Flemington, Pa., June 12, 1920; and Leon I. Swartwood of Sinnamahoning, Pa., who saved a number of dynamite packers from an impending explosion at Wyside, Pa., September 18, 1919.

Among the others who lost their lives in acts of heroism were Marion E. Reck, a 13-year-old girl, of 591 Lexington street, Waltham, Mass. who was drowned while trying to save another child, July 30, 1919; Clarence B. Shaw, of 1134 Prospect avenue, Carthage, Missouri, who died while attempting to save a child at Coshocton, Ohio, July 4, 1920; Harold H. Gerwig, of 1529 East Wayne street, Fort Wayne, Ind., who was drowned at Rome City, Ind., while trying to save another man July 17, 1921; Robert W. Edgerly, of 307 Railroad street, Steubenville, Ohio, who was suffocated while saving a man from a benzol tank room at Follansbee, W. Va., July 11, 1921; and William McRae, of Bonshaw, Prince Edward Island, Canada, who was drowned while trying to save a companion at Westville, P. E. I., August 16, 1920.

Bronze medals were awarded, among others to three women: Laura J. Darrow, of Salona, Pa., a 16-year-old factory girl for trying to save another girl from drowning at Flemington, Pa., June 12, 1920; Mrs. Eva Clark Doubleday, of Woodstock, December 6, 1919; and Miss Miriam Hague, of Falmouth, Mass., who saved another girl from drowning at Tidioute, Pa., August 7, 1919.

TO TEST CONSTITUTIONALITY OF GRAIN REGULATION ACT

Suit to test the constitutionality of the Capper-Tincher bill passed by congress to regulate grain exchanges under the direction of the secretary of agriculture, was filed in federal district court by John Hill, Jr., a member of the Chicago board of trade.

The date for hearing of the petition was set by Judge Landis for Nov. 7. Judge Landis ordered that no action be taken by any of the parties named until the hearing is completed. The effective date of the bill is Dec. 4 next.

SURE WAY TO GET RID OF BLACKHEADS

There is one simple, safe and sure way that never fails to get rid of blackheads and that is to dissolve them.

To do this get two ounces of calonite powder from any drug store —sprinkle a little on a hot, wet sponge—rub over the blackheads briskly—wash the parts and you will be surprised how the blackheads have disappeared. Big blackheads, little blackheads, no matter where they are, simply dissolve and disappear, leaving the parts without any mark whatever. Blackheads are simply a mixture of dust and dirt and secretions from the body that form in the pores of the skin—pinching and squeezing only cause irritation, make large pores, and do not get them out after they become hard. The calonite powder and the water simply dissolve the blackheads so they wash right out, leaving the pores free and clean and in their natural condition. Anyone troubled with these unsightly blemishes should certainly try this simple method. —Advertisement

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"Rough On Rats" rids your premises of all rats and mice in 3 nights. Change the bait you mix with "Rough On Rats"—that's the secret. Rats won't eat the same food that they know killed others. Varying the bait fools them. Druggists and general stores sell "Rough On Rats"—the most economical, surest exterminator. Write for "Ending Rats and Mice." Mailed free to you.

E. S. WELLS, Chemist, Jersey City, N. J.

DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE

ROUGH ON RATS

Welcomed to America

MARSHAL FERDINAND FOCH.

ARISTOCRATIC NAME BRINGS PRISON TERM TO RUSS GIRL

What happens to the foreigner locked up as a political suspect even under the supposedly mild rule of this Soviet, may be judged from the case of Mrs. Liana Edwards, the Russian wife of James Edwards of Youngstown, O., who has just been released through the efforts of the Dutch consul, representing United States interests in Tiflis, Soviet Georgia.

Mrs. Edwards had a perfectly good passport, obtained as the wife of James Edwards, whom she married 16 months ago while he was an officer of the Near East relief. He went away on business, so he told her and has not since returned.

When Georgia passed again into the hands of Moscow last March, after several years as an independent republic, she fled with many others to Batum, but there decided to remain and take her chances.

She worked for a time as translater of English under the new Soviet and then in August was arrested by the secret police, charged with being a foreign spy and was offered money to go to Constantinople and work for the Soviet. This she refused to do and she was sent to Tiflis and imprisoned.

In prison most of her clothes were taken away, ostensibly to be burned during the cholera epidemic and those she had on were fumigated. She was not given a bed, but was told to sleep on the floor. Her food, so she related later, consisted of a pound of bad bread per day, with hot water in the morning and thin soup at night. She scrubbed floors during the day. Also, each day she was told she would be shot as a bourgeois.

What aroused the special hate and attention of the Bolsheviki was her maiden name of Romanov. She states that her mother was an American, Liana Davenport, and that she was born in Taskent, where her father was governor general. Because of the name Romanov she was suspected of being related to the family of the late czar.

She gave her last possessions of jewels as a bribe to a released woman prisoner and got word to the Dutch Consul who, after various demands, obtained her release. For her safety, she was removed to the now unoccupied American consulate and food is being provided by the Near East relief.

AMERICAN SCIENTISTS WILL ATTEMPT TAKING PHOTO OF MARS FROM OLD CHILE MINE SHAFT

Rocket-radio or camera—which will be first to lay bare the secret of Mars?

Of course, it isn't at all certain that any one of the three will prove a successful Sherlock Holmes of the skies but scientists are pressing along all three paths.

The latest development to set the scientific world agog over the old question of whether there was life on Mars was the announcement from Paris of B. McAfee, American scientist and Professor David Todd, American astronomer, that they purposed to snap-shoot the planet by using an abandoned mine shaft in Chile as the barrel for a telescope.

Only a short time before Signor Marconi of wireless fame had put a kick of interest in the most fantastic of scientific inquiries by suggesting that a radio signal of 150,000 meters which he had picked up might have come from Mars.

Would Use Rocket.

But it was left to Professor Robert H. Goddard of Clark college in Worcester, Mass., to suggest making an investigation of the moon by means of a multiple charge, high efficiency rocket, capable of carrying cameras and other apparatus needed to explore the unknown regions above. As the claim was made that a rocket could be constructed of unlimited cruising power, it has been suggested that it might be shot up to Mars instead of the moon, which many scientists affirm is uninhabited. One or two daring individuals even have volunteered to be shot up in place of a camera.

The perfecting of the high-powered telescope and the adaptation of photography to the uses of the astronomers quickened interest in the possibility of life on another world.

Schiaparelli, an Italian astronomer, announced in 1871 that he had found the surface of the planet scarred by many lines which were perfectly straight and seemed to have some system like vast engineering works. He called the lines canals and said he believed they had been constructed.

More than 10 years ago Professor Percival Lowell startled the world by expressing his belief that Mars was inhabited by intelligent organisms living in a civilization much farther advanced than ours.

Sees Water Flow.

The canals, he said, were really big ditches bringing water from the poles to irrigate the rest of the planet. The ochre red areas on the surface of Mars, he asserted, were deserts or fallow fields which became bluish green as the water flowed along the canals in the seasons.

Later, he said that he had watched the bluish green area, denoting land spring to life with the coming of the water, spread down the northern hemisphere along the borders of the canals to beyond the equator of the planet and then gradually turn reddish brown with the waning of the season. The water, he claimed, was from ice melting on the polar caps of the planet.

Other scientists took the opposite point of view. Some said the canals were only cracks in the surface of the planet filled with sand, impregnated with salts of various kinds, which became dark or light to the observer according to its moisture content. The temperature on Mars, they said, was too cold to support life of any kind.

Temperature of 48.

Lowell retorted that his observations showed that the average temperature of Mars is 48 degrees Fahrenheit. The regularity of the canals; their even spacing; the accuracy with which they made a great circle such as navigators employ on a curved surface thousands of miles in extent; the manner in which some of the canals were paralleled at certain points and the regularity of the spots at the intersections of canals all testified, he asserted, to the artificial nature of the canals and justified a belief that they were made by sentient organisms of high intelligence.

More than 500 canals and oases, as Lowell claimed the spots to be, have been mapped out and their names are so well known that Harvard observatory announced last April that snow had been observed falling at Isidis in the district of Syrtis Major, Mars. It was held by some that the canals had been developed to signal the earth which must appear to the Martians as of immense size being nine times bigger than Mars.

With the development of wireless telegraphy several attempts have been made to get into communication with Mars. Signor Marconi gave encouragement to that field of research recently, when he announced that in the course of experimenting he had picked up a signal with a wave length of 150,000 meters, about six times as long as any commerical apparatus in use today. Marconi said the letter V had been repeated several times in international code. He suggested that possibly the inhabitants of Mars were trying to get into communication with the earth.

Engineers Hear Nothing.

Two engineers of Omaha devoted two weeks of their time recently to listening for signals from Mars. They kept their apparatus tuned to catch such a message as Marconi described but they heard nothing.

Controversy has run high over the bold proposal of Messrs B. McAfee and Todd. A mine shaft in the Chilean Andes, which will point directly at Mars in 1924, will provide the barrel of their telescope, they announced and a big pan of mercury revolving at high speed at the bottom will provide the mirror. The two Americans calculate thtat the surface of Mars will be magnified at least 25,000,000 times, bringing it within a few miles of their cameras.

The mine shaft will be widened to 50 feet in diameter.

The pool of mercury at the bottom will be revolved at such high sped that it will assume a concave shape and become a mirror. The depth of the fortunately placed shaft is so great that there will be sufficient luminosity, the two scientists said, to enable them to take snapshots instead of time exposures.

Perfects Rocket.

The Goddard proposal for aerial invesigation also includes use of cameras. To summarize his principle, the determining factor of the efficiency of a rocket is the velocity of the ejection of gases due to the explosion of propelling material. By increasing this velocity, through increasing the proportion of the propelling material to weight of projectile and through a greatly improved nozzle-shaped passage for the escape of gases. Professor Goddard claims to have raised the efficiency of the rocket to nearly 64 per cent.

The physical conditions of Mars are entirely different from those we know on earth. The force of gravity exerted by Mars is only three-eights that of the earth while the atmospheric pressure that is about 15 pounds to the square inch at sea level on our world is less than four pounds on Mars The air is very thin and no known animal could live on it. These conditions, however, make it possible for great weights to be lifted with little effort.

Bears for Work.

Lowell computed that the Martians could do seven times more work than human beings could accomplish, with the same amount of effort. A human observer on Mars, he said, would be impressed by the flatness of his surroundings.

An elephant could leap like a gazelle in such an atmosphere, he said; water would flow with a hesitant lazy current and a stone thrown into the air would sink with graceful moderation to the ground. He made no attempt to describe how the Martians themselves might appear but he said they would not resemble human beings.

The Martian day is 20 minutes longer than ours but the seasons are twice as long. Lowell asserted that Mars is slowly dying for want of water and the canals had been built in an epic struggle of the Martians to maintain life. He suggested that the spots observed at the intersections of some of the canals might be cities built up around points where the greatest amount of water could be concentrated by the canals.

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Fine Thin Model 12 or 16 Size Elgin, Complete in 20 year Standard Gold-filled case—a regular $20.00 Value This Month Only $14.95

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HARRIS-GOAR CO. Dept. 671 Kansas City, Mo.

Foch, Greatest Leader, Frail, Quiet Warrior

Eddie Rickenbacker Tells of Sensation That Gripped Mind and Body When Generalissimo First Visited Yankees.

BY CAPT. EDDIE RICKENBACKER,
American Ace of Aces.

(Copyright, 1921, by The Christy Walsh Syndicate.)

THIS is a difficult task but an honor and a privilege. I came to New York as a member of the American Legion committee to welcome Marshal Foch, as his ship steamed past the Statue of Liberty, that sacred and symbolic gift from his native land to ours.

I am asked to recite some of my impressions of the man who turned disaster into victory. That, indeed, is a task that halts one for reflection. When I think of all the superior military leaders who fraternized with him and of the eminent correspondents who studied him I cannot help but hesitate.

Living the life that all of us endured in those frightful days, there was little time for retaining accurate or detailed impressions of anything except the horrors of the passing picture.

I have talked with many noted journalists who went through it all, whose minds were trained and susceptible to impressions of great events and invariably, like myself, I found them at a loss in the matter of recalling minute details.

Thrilled at Sight of Great Warrior.

This much I will say—a sensation that I never expect to experience again gripped my mind and body as I first laid eyes on this frail, unassuming man who was destined, so soon after, to accept the most appalling responsibility of any warrior in the history of civilization.

My first close view of Marshal Foch was in March, 1918. I knew that he was then approaching his seventieth year and I felt justified in expecting something of a venerable figure. But that body, preserved by righteous living and hardened by exposure, radiates such a virile influence, that the gray hair and wrinkles were as deceiving as the camouflage about us.

It was a cold chilly afternoon and our squadron was then stationed on the Champaign front. Far from being an ace, I was a very green lieutenant who had yet to bag his first enemy plane; and he was then General Foch, in charge of the Verdun armies.

The customary rumors and predictions that always thrive where two or more Yankee soldiers congregate were as thick as molasses, with the more or less official information that the wizard of strategy was finally en route. Everybody had a different notion of just what he would be like.

No Bugle Blare Nor Swagger.

The very fact that General Foch had, up to then, received less advertising than any other French leader threw an added cloak of curiosity around his visit. The idea that he was so great but had enjoyed so little spotlight was, of course, contrary to all the principles of American advertising.

We, who had expected a blare of bugles and a pompous swaggering individual were keenly disappointed. I picked him out by a gesture which I had seen described many times—his right hand was going up and down, up and down, like a piston in a cylinder. Inspecting our squadron as he was, a group of American officers naturally escorted him, but so far as a bodyguard was concerned, I do not think there were more than two of his own staff in attendance.

That was the first inspiring impression I received—and that I predict will be the descriptive keynote of the American press—his utter disregard for vanity and splendor. Those in America who are looking for a show of old time sword-rattling are expecting the wrong type and will be disillusioned in the lovable, retiring character who is coming to our shores.

Sudden Affection for Aged Leader.

After his first visit to our headquarters every last one of us felt deeply attached. He manifested such an enthusiastic concern in the personnel of our outfit and the equipment of our organization. He wasted little time on nonessentials and yet as he passed close to mess quarters he dropped out of the party to speak a word of kindness to a noncommissioned officer nursing a wounded leg.

Repeatedly I heard officers high in the French command speaking of the life and virtue of their supreme leader. Many of them had been associated with him for years. Many of them, the younger men, had studied under him as a professor at the General War College, where his theories and principles became the military precedent of France.

Among the trophies I brought home with me to America I treasure none more highly than several leaflets and fac simile letters about this marshal of France. Just after the armistice an Alsatian officer gave me a copy of the following letter which I have read a hundred times. It was written by Capt. Andre Dubarle, a young student under Foch the professor, who was later killed in action.

Letter Portrays Foch the Man.

So faithfully does it convey the characteristics of Foch the Man, that I am presenting it in full:

"General Foch is a former commander of the School of War, where he played, on account of his great fitness, a very remarkable role. He is a man still young, slender and supple, and rather frail; his powerful head seems like a flower too heavy for a stem too light.

"What first strikes one about him is his clear gaze, penetrating, intellectual, but above all and in spite of his tremendous energy, luminous. This light in his eyes spiritualizes a countenance which otherwise would be brutal, with his mustache bristling above a very prominent, dominant jaw.

"When he speaks pointing lessons from the maneuvers he becomes animated to the extent of impassionedness, but never expressing himself otherwise than with simplicity and purity.

"His speech is sober, direct; he affirms principles, condemns faults, appeals to our energies in a brief but comprehensive style. He is a priest who judges, condemns and instructs in the name of the faith which illumines him and to which he has concentrated all the powers of his mind and his heart. General Foch is a prophet whom his God transports."

POSTMASTERS TO BE DROPPED

Pernicious Political Acts Are Alleged in Two Ohio Offices.

Two more Democratic Ohio postmasters are shortly to be dropped from the federal payroll for alleged pernicious political activities. They are Orville T. Place of Leipsic, Ohio, and Stewart D. Hazlett of Ada, Ohio.

Postoffice inspectors who made a thorough investigation of charges and complaints against these men filed reports recommending their removal. Both, however, have been given the chance to resign.

Place is declared in the inspector's report to have circulated surreptitiously reports reflecting on the ancestry of President Harding while the latter was a candidate for election last year. His present term does not expire till Feb. 4, 1924. Hazlett's resignation was asked because of the inspector's finding that he was guilty of improper political activity, failure to give eight hours to his official duties and failure to adopt proper postal accounting methods.

As soon as Place and Hazlett resign their places will be filled by the appointment of acting postmasters on recommendation of Congressmen Charles J. Thompson and Clint Cole, respectively, pending the holding of civil service examinations for the election of their successors.

If they refuse to resign they will be removed by order of Postmaster General Hays.

Big Family Problem

Rev. Rufus J. Kirkland, Banbury, England, declaring there is no opportunity in England for large families, has left for Saskatchewan, Canada, with his wife and 13 children. If Canada doesn't suit him, he will go to the United States.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

OHIO POLL TAX ELECTION ISSUE

Ohioans to Decide Nov. 8 Question of New Tax Levy on Ballot.

Another change in the constitution asked of the voters at the polls November 8 by the Ohio general assembly is authority to enact a poll tax, which would require each resident of the state to pay a stipulated annual tax, running in other states having a poll tax from $1 to $2.50 "per head."

Article XII, Section 1, of the state constitution at present reads:

"The levying of taxes, by the poll, is grievous and oppressive; therefore, the general assembly shall never levy a poll tax, for county or state purposes."

If the poll tax amendment receives a majority of the votes cast, Article XII, Section 1, will be changed to read:

"The general assembly may provide by law for the levying of a poll or per capita tax."

Arguments used in behalf of the measure, which was piloted through the senate by Senator Herbert L. Jones of Girard and through the house by Representative C. G. Weaver of Mt. Vernon, was that there are at present many foreign-born residents of the state who are receiving the benefit of our schools and other governmental agencies without the payment of one penny of taxes.

Senator Jones, a school teacher himself, told of one family in the Mahoning valley with five children in the schools, the father of whom boasted that he had been in America for 10 years and had never paid one penny of taxes.

Some states require that a voter show his poll tax receipt when he appears to register or vote, but the sentiment of members of the last legislature was that this provision would never be enacted in Ohio.

A digest of constitutions of the 48 states, prepared in 1912 by State Librarian John H. Newman, shows that Maryland and Oregon have constitutional inhibitions against a poll tax, and that Georgia does not countenance a poll tax except for educational purposes.

These states require, through constitutional provisions, payment of a poll tax: Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Rhode Island and Tennessee.

These states provide for optional payment of a poll tax: Florida, Nevada.

The remaining states say nothing whatever about a poll tax in their constitutions, it being within the power of the legislature to use its discretion in the matter. Several states have exercised this power, but statistics are not available.

To Save U. S. Money

Ralph C. Caples of Fostoria, Ohio, has been chosen by Charles G. Dawes, director of the budget, chairman of the federal traffic board, created to eliminate extravagance, waste and duplication, in the government's traffic business. After a preliminary survey, Caples has reported the government's annual transportation bill is now $200,000,000, many millions of which may be saved by application of business methods.

CITIES ACT FAST IN WORK CRISIS

Improvement Programs Are Reported All Over the Nation.

Expenditure of millions of dollars will be authorized by municipalities to aid in providing jobs for the nation's approximately 4,000,000 idle wage earners, says a statement issued by Colonel Arthur Woods, head of the central agency of the national unemployment conference.

Reports from the mayors of cities in all parts of the country, Colonel Woods said, indicate that prompt action has been taken to make effective the emergency measures recommended by the conference with the completion of plans for the improvement of the sanitary conditions of cities, construction and improvement of public works and assignment of additional men to street cleaning departments.

A $500,000 bond issue with which to continue public works was reported by Dayton. Cleveland reported the sale of $5,000,000 worth of bonds for building purposes, and Lakewood, O., announced sale of $200,000 in bonds to enable the city to pave streets and lay sewer and water mains. Columbus, Marion and other Ohio cities reported complete and effective organizations to cooperate with the unemployment conference.

Employment activities in New England industrial circles have been spurred, Colonel Woods declared. Hartford, Conn., reported the appropriation of $43,500 to be expended for labor; Springfield, Mass., advised that $1,000,000 in public works now is in the course of construction, while Worcester, Mass., stated that nearly $1,500,000 is going into school buildings and other works.

Portland, Me., reported two school houses under construction with most of the money being expended for labor, and Altoona, Pa., reported creation of a comprehensive employment organization acting as a clearing house for the surrounding counties.

Colonel Woods announced that the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey was preparing to re-employ about 5,000 men on improvements. Reports of efforts to relieve the unemployment problem also were received by Colonel Woods from Savannah, Ga.; Tulsa, Okla.; Portland, Ore.; Muskegon, Mich.; Dubuque, Ia.; South Stillwald, Minn.; Providence, R. I., and Jamestown, Poughkeepsie and Schenectady, N. Y.

German flame throwers, of which the French captured 70,000 in the closing days of the war, were used in France recently to fight a plague of locusts.

Delay Doesn't Pay Break That Cold Today

HILL'S CASCARA QUININE BROMIDE

CHECKS Colds in 24 hours—La Grippe in 3 days. Quickly relieves Headaches. Tasteless form. Standard remedy world over. Demand red box bearing Mr. Hill's portrait and signature.

At All Druggists—30 Cents

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Cuticura Toilet Trio

Satisfies every want of the most critical in cleansing, purifying and beautifying the skin and complexion. Nothing purer, sweeter or more effective for every-day toilet purposes.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address "Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. 20G, Malden 48, Mass." Sold everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25. Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

JAP TRAINING SQUADRON ARRIVES AT NEW YORK

A training squadron of the Japanese navy, consisting of the first-class cruisers Izumo and Yakumo, which left Japan last August on a world cruise, arrived in New York on Oct. 27, to remain until Nov. 4.

The squadron is in command of Vice Admiral Hanroku Saito and on board the two ships, undergoing a course of sea training, are 238 cadet officers. Among the cadets are Princes Higashi, Fushimi and Kuni.

A Beautiful Woman is Always a Well Woman

Springfield, Ohio—"I wish to say a few words in regard to Dr Pierce's medicines. I was troubled with feminine disorders, and was generally rundown. Every one thought I would have tuberculosis. I had a cough and fainting spells. Through my sister I heard of Dr Pierce's Favorite Prescription and Golden Medical Discovery. I took them faithfully and gradually I gained. My cough disappeared and I put on flesh and got strong again. I took no other medicine at the time. I am perfectly satisfied with Dr. Pierce's medicines and can say they can be relied upon."—Mrs Anna Rheinheimer, 725 W. Main St

Dr. Pierce's famous remedies can be procured of your neighborhood druggist in tablets or liquid and you can have confidential medical advice free by writing Dr Pierce's Invalids' Hotel in Buffalo N. Y.—Advertisement.

3 Piece Toilet Set Free for selling only 6 boxes ROSEBUD SALVE at 25c each; great remedy for Sores, Tetter, Piles, Catarrh, Corns, Bunions, etc. EASY TO SELL, we TRUST YOU. Order today.

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FREE PILE REMEDY

Five minutes from the first application you experience such instant and complete relief that you know you have at last obtained the only sensible treatment for piles. Those responsible chemists, makers of PILE-EZE, have such confidence in this simple home remedy that they offer to send on trial a $2.00 treatment by mail prepaid to any one who writes. It does not cost you anything unless satisfied. If satisfied costs $2.00. You are the judge. Simply send name today. PILE-EZE CO. Dept. 33, Kansas City, Mo.

Do your hands and face chap?

Use Zero Lotion, the sure cure. Keeps skin soft and smooth. Fine for after shaving. Sent 50c for 4-oz. bottle postpaid. A. H. Hamm 2321 Kenwood ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

WIN $500

The Michigan Business Farmer's Great $500 Puzzle

How Many Objects Can You Find in This Picture That Begin With "S?"

We are running this big contest to increase the popularity of the Michigan Business Farmer. It is not a subscription contest and you do not have to send in a single subscription to win a nice cash prize. Just pick out the words in the picture beginning with "S" and send them in. If the judges award your answer the First Prize, you win $20, Second Prize $10, etc. But, if you want to win more than this, we make you the following remarkable liberal offer:

Rules of the Contest—Observe Them

1. Any man, woman, boy or girl who is not an employe of the Michigan Business Farmer, or a member of employe's family, may submit an answer. It costs nothing to try.

2. All answers must be mailed by November 19th, 1921, and sent to Contest Manager, The Michigan Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

3. All lists of names should be written on one side of the paper only and numbered consecutively, 1, 2, 3, etc. Write your full name and address on each page in the upper right-hand corner. Do not write subscribers' names or anything else on same paper with list of words; use separate sheet.

4. Only words found in the English Dictionary will be counted. Do NOT use obsolete words. Use either the singular or plural, but where the plural is used the singular can not be counted, and vice versa.

5. Words of the same spelling can be used only once, even though used to designate different objects. An object can be namde only once; however, any part of the object may also be named.

6. Do not use hyphenated or compound words of any word formed by the combination of two or more complete English words, where each word in itself is a separate object.

7. The answer having the largest and nearest correct list of names of visible objects shown in the picture that begin with the letter "S" will be awarded First Prize, etc. Neatness, style, or handwriting have no bearing upon deciding the winners.

8. Candidates may co-operate in answer to the puzzle, but only one prize will be awarded to more than one of any group outside of the family where two ore more have been working together.

9. In the event of a tie for any prize offered the full amount of usch prize will be paid to each tied participant.

10. All answers will receive the same considerations regardless of whether or not subscriptions for the Michigan Business Farmer are sent in.

11. Ex-Gov. Fred M. Warner, Farmington, Mich.; A. B. Cook, Pres. Michigan State Grange, and George W. Dickinson, Sec'y-Mgr., Michigan State Fair, have been asked to act as judges and decide the winners. They will use Webster's Dictionary as reference and participants agree to accept the decision of the judges as final and conclusive.

12. The judges will meet directly following close of the contest and announcement and correct list of words will be published in the Michigan Business Farmer just as quickly thereafter as possible.

Address All Communications to

Contest Manager
THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER,
MT. CLEMENS, MICH.

You Can Win $500

If the judges award you First Prize and you have sent in two $1 subscriptions to the Michigan Business Farmer, you will receive $40 instead of $20; Second Prize $150, etc. (See second column of figures in prize list.) But if you are awarded First Prize and have sent in five $1.00 subscriptions to the Michigan Business Farmer you will receive $500 instead of $20; Second Prize $250, etc. (See third column of figures in prize list.) It is easy to get subscriptions for the Michigan Business Farmer, all of your friends and neighbors want it; they are only waiting to be asked to subscribe or renew at $1 a year. Your own subscription or renewal will count for one and all you have to do is to get the additional subscriptions. The subscriptions can start at any time. When sending subscriptions, write instructions on a separate sheet from your puzzle answer.

The Prizes:

Winning Answers Will Receive Cash Prizes as Follows:

15 Grand Prizes	Prizes Given If NO Subscriptions are sent	Prizes Given If TWO $1 Subscriptions are sent	Prizes Given If FIVE $1 Subscriptions are sent
1st Prize	$20.00	$300.00	$500.00
2nd Prize	10.00	150.00	250.00
3rd Prize	5.00	75.00	125.00
4th Prize	5.00	50.00	75.00
5th Prize	5.00	30.00	50.00
6th Prize	3.00	20.00	40.00
7th Prize	3.00	15.00	30.00
8th Prize	3.00	10.00	20.00
9th Prize	2.00	10.00	20.00
10th to 15th	2.00	10.00	15.00